The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,551.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year's advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
— including postage	" 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. LEWIS, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

	June		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry	17
" Carwar	9	" Madras	20
" Narrakal	11	" Coconada	22
" Tuticorin	12	" Vizagapatam	23
" Colombo	13	" Bimlipatam	23
" Galle	14	" Gopalpore	24
" Negapatam	16	" False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,026 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. DICKINSON, will be despatched on the 28th May 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Bussorah	17
" Kurrachee ......June	1	" Fao	17
" Guadur	2	" Bushire	21
" Muscat	5	" Linga	23
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Linga	8	" Muscat	27
" Bushire	11	" Guadur	29
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee.........July	2
Arrive Bussorah	13	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee [illegible] at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. WARD, Commander.

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

MESSRS. GEO. LOCKHART & Co., Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£29	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	55	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THE VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of MAY.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 1,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)

THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. ELMSLIE, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 13th May 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain BLAND, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain BLAND without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	£55
SECOND CLASS	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versa*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain LUMBARDICH, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

FIRST CLASS..................£13 | SECOND CLASS..................£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE ; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10 ; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT) :—FIRST CLASS, £53 ; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. BAKER, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Passengers for Aden, Suez, Naples and Genoa, per S. S. EGITTO, are requested to embark TO-MORROW.

The Steamer will leave early on SUNDAY, 29th instant.

All Luggage should be sent on board on SATURDAY before 6 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

ESTATE OF BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND on the above ESTATE, at the rate of Rupees 3-13-6 pies per cent. will be PAYABLE to the CREDITORS of the above-mentioned Estate on and after the 1st day of June next, at the Office of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, No. 5, Church Lane.—Dated May 1870.

DALLAS, LYNCH, AND LANGDALE,
Trustees of the above-mentioned Estate.

HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, by the celebrated makers, TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just received some large Harmoniums, double row of keys, 5 octaves, 17 stops, by C. RIETHEIMER of STUTTGART.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a Large, Dry, and Airy ROOM, suitable for a Shop or Godown, under "The Jerusalem," corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st June, SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, on the Top Floor of the Esplanade Hotel (Watson's Building). For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. WATSON on the premises.

23rd May 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE has from THIS DATE CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm from 17th instant.

M. GHELLA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. M. GHELLA & Co. has CEASED by mutual consent from THIS DAY.

RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the Company, to FILE their CLAIMS with me on or before the SIXTH day of JUNE next, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claim will be entertained unless sent on by that date.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hearing of the Petition in the above matter, advertized to take place on the 27th instant, has been ADJOURNED, and that the same will come on before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 31st instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. —Dated this 25th day of May 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Petitioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Trader, formerly trading with NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, deceased, under the firm of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, for an order of discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is set down for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley at his Chambers, in the High Court, on the 27th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 26th day of April 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Petitioners.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
15, Cumberland Place, Watts Park, Southampton.

The MISSES [illegible] RECEIVE under their care a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to instruct in the various branches of a liberal Education.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board with general instruction in English and French, 50 Guineas.

Daily Boarders, 22 Guineas ; Daily Pupils, 12 Guineas.

German, Pianoforte, Singing, Drawing, Italian, each, 6 Guineas. Dancing and Calisthenics, 2 Guineas per quarter.

Washing, 4 Guineas per annum.

Young Ladies are prepared for the Cambridge Examination. Vacations at Midsummer and Christmas. Intervening Quarters, 6th April and 6th October.

The payments are made quarterly, and the usual notice is required before the removal of a Pupil.

References given on application.

For further information apply to W. H. R., care of the Office of this paper.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF
POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

SUPERIOR INKS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to inform the Heads of Government Offices, Mercantile and Banking Establishments, and the Public in general, that they are now selling SUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, manufactured by MR. MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE. They call attention to the Certificates received from the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," and several Gentlemen who have tested the Ink, and which they publish below. They are also preparing

RED INK,
PRESS COPYING INK, and
PRINTING INK,

and hope to receive support and patronage in Bombay and Out-stations. The Ink is sold at the extremely cheap price of Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

Orders registered for large quantities at Rs. 5 per dozen.

MANECKJEE, FLANAGAN & Co.

No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

CERTIFICATES.

"Times of India" Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

The ink manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has been in general use throughout this office for a considerable time, and has given very great satisfaction. Nothing better could be wished for, as it flows freely, never clogs or corrodes the pen, and a few minutes after use the writing becomes a fine deep black. Another advantage to large consumers is its low price, about half that usually paid for the English ink. These facts recommend Mr. Maneckjee's ink to the Banks, Mercantile and Public Offices, &c., of Bombay.

(Signed) Wm. FYM.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay, 25th May 1870.

To MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq.

We have in this Office tried the ink sent by you, and have found it quite as good as the best English ink. Being cheaper than ink of English manufacture, I should think it likely that it will be widely used.

(Signed) JAMES FAICHNEY.

I have been using for some weeks the ink of of Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and am well satisfied with it. It is very limpid, of good colour, and does not corrode steel pens.

Bombay, 20th April 1870. (Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1870.

MR. MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE has asked my opinion as to the ink manufactured by him. I have given it a trial, and am very well satisfied with it. It retains its colour, does not rapidly corrode steel pens, and is not expensive for the price at which he sells it.

(Signed) G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offg. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

To MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq.

In reply to your enquiry, I have tried the ink which you sent for trial, and it appears to be very good office ink, flowing very freely from the pen.

16th May 1870. (Signed) R. BENTON HOBBS.

To MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq.

We hereby certify that we have tried your sample of Writing Ink and find it much better than the inks generally sold in Bombay ; it flows freely and turns to a nice black.

(Signed) p. pro. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
J. L. MADDEN.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee having requested me to give his ink a trial I have had it in use for about a month, and have found it brilliant, that it flows easily, does not corrode the steel pen or get clogged in the stand. Its cheapness and efficiency should ensure a ready introduction into offices.

(Signed) H. B. ADDIS, C. E.

Sassoon's Buildings, 18th May 1870.

NOTICES.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of MR. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, in great variety.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH AND COUNTRY MADE TABLE LINEN.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, in quarts.
PAUILLAC, in quarts.
MARGAUX, in quarts.

CHAMPAGNE—Sillery Mousseux.

SPARKLING MOSELLE—Nonpareil.

PORT WINE—Invalid Vine.

AYA PANA, in glass stoppered bottles : an improved Hygienique Liquor, Patented.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUGHES & KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIAL for SALE.—Price List, with full particulars, to be had on application to

JOHN NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT, BOMBAY.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES !!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8	0
Socks	per pair	" 3	0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	" 1	8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869 D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry ; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country ; the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1858	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
18 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..................Quarts.
" 12 " ....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 "
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17 per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18 per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15 "
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Pints	3-8 "
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 "
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 "

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs.	18
Baune	" "	16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts.................................Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts........................Rs. 36 Pints........................Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry..Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8	0
Do	"	qts	" 9	0
Do (old)	"	qts	" 10	8
Do do	"	pts	" 6	0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	"	qts	" 12	0
Do ditto	"	pts	" 7	0
St. Julien do	"	qts	" 13	0
Do do	"	pts	" 7	8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30	0
Sherries from			" 16 to 24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs. 30	0
Do 2 do * *	"	" 24	0
Do 1 do *	"	" 21	0
Martell's	"	" 23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts	" 30 0
Do do do	"	pts	" 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	"	pts	" 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts	" 15 0
Maraschino	"	pts	" 8 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	"	pts	" 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts	" 5 0
Do do do	"	pts	" 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	"	pts	" 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts	" 15 0
Do do	"	pts	" 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

PriceList on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of, their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

			Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	"	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	"	"	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	"	"	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale......White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	"	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	"	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	"	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN......Green capsule	"	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule	"	15 8	9 0
MEDOC......White capsule	"	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	"	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen ....Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen...................................... Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at	Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green "	" 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow "	" 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA

STATIONERY

Received every Mail, for Local, Mofussil, and Overland Correspondence.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Of every description, adapted to Painting and to Pencil and Crayon Drawing.

DRAUGHTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

Drawing Boards, Tracing and Section Paper, Tracing Cloth, Papers mounted and unmounted, Vulcanite Seals, Squares, &c—hard smooth and do not work, Drawing Pens and Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS,
BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

Newspapers, direct to addresses through the Post.

CHEAP READING.

THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.

Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST POPULAR WORKS PUBLISHED, WELL PRINTED IN CLEAR, READABLE TYPE, ON GOOD PAPER, AND STRONGLY BOUND.

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day

Admirably adapted for Travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures

SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums ; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
| All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	18
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	3
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	3
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	12

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs		Rs
Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

These works are of the [illegible] worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

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DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.	&c. Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	94
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

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LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches :—	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia......from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ......Cash price	22
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."	
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	30
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

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For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
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	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather......each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen......each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	88
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	19
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

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From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS found many buyers at Rs. 1,740 per share. Other shares are firm at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
47,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
30,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	482½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,745
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,180
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750 nl.
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,800
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	505
500	1,888	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
1,500	1,000	55[illegible]	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	390
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	406.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ [illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	805
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,900
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	710
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	800
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000		9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
5	8½	...	Do. China	6¾
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
200	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
			East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	635
3,500	2,40[illegible]	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	5[illegible]
5,000	2,4[illegible]	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to ¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114¾
Five per cent	107¾
Four per cent	97½ to 97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—21st May 1870.

A SLIGHT improvement in the market for Government Papers; the transactions reported were at the following rates:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-8 and in demand.

5 per cents of 1856-57, only small pieces, at Rs. 107-8.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 114-4 and 114-6.

The following purchases and sales were reported in shares:—

One Bank of Bengal share, for Rs. 1,440; buyers at this price.

Delhi and London Bank shares, at Rs. 160.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Company's shares at Rs. 310 for cash, and time-bargains at Rs. 312½ for deliveries in one month.

Punjab Railway Stock at Rs. 229 for £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Clements, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

James, Ensign, 50th Regiment, to join, from Mhow.

Cowan, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Bengal.

Carden, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.

Gowther, Captain, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Barras, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Subject to confirmation by the Government of India, Surgeon G. E. Seward, M.D., is appointed to act as Examiner of Medical Accounts, vice Surgeon Major Miller, appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Captain G. E. Reade, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. W. Haywood, Bombay Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, N. W. P., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lewis, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 13th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. H. Reinecker, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service.

Inspector General J. Mouat, C.B., V.C., having reported his arrival from England on the 20th instant, is appointed from that date Inspector General of the British Medical Service in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 7th May 1870, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—

Assistant Surgeon R. Caldecott.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Carswell, M.B.

Assistant Surgeon W. McConaghy, M.D.

Captain R. J. Crawford, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Hydrabad District, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, and under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. B. Leslie, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department from 8th instant, in place of Captain G. S. Mignon, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, and Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, and Major L'Estrange, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate:—

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Major L. M. Davies, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Major A. M. Shewell, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain J. S. P. Bolton, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain J. Hibbert and Cornet H. Teed, temporarily attached to the Commissariat Department, are appointed to officiate as Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the first class.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made:—

Commissariat Sergeant John McGrath to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 15th January 1870, in succession to Acting Sub-Conductor George Adams, remanded to his regiment.

Sub-Conductor James Smellie, to be Acting Conductor, and Commissariat Sergeant J. P. Vincent to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from 28th March 1870, in succession to Acting Conductor Robert Cameron, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, and during such time as Conductor Patrick Leonard may be absent on furlough to Europe.

The promotion of the Senior Apothecaries A. Wilson and J. Lawrence, notified in G. G. O. No. 293, dated 22nd ultimo, will be held to have effect from 19th June 1869.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Tolputt, Commander H. M.'s Steamer Earl Canning, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for a period of 12 months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J. C. Hall, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and Superintendent of Survey in the Native States of Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, Boundary Commissioner in the Rewa Kanta, has been appointed to act for Mr. Hall, as Superintendent of Survey in Native States of Guzerat.

Surgeon H. Wakefield made over charge of the Kutch Agency Hospital to Assistant Surgeon T. Cody on the 12th April 1870.

Mr. Juggonath Icharam, officiating Head Accountant, acted as Fourth Extra Assistant in Kattywar from the 4th January to the 23rd February 1870, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to England for one year granted to Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under date the 25th ultimo, is to have effect from the 22nd instead of from the 15th instant, as previously notified.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Joint Judge of Poona, is, under the provisions of Section 12 of Act XIV. of 1869, transferred to the Ahmedabad District.

Azam Ramchundra Sitaram, Head Karkoon of Talooka Seroor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Poona District.

Azum Tahilram Gyanchund, third class Mooktyarkar of Syndpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Shikarpoor District.

Dewan Munsharam wulud Wuttonmull, acting third Class Mooktyarkar of Tatta, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate F. P. in the Tanna District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in Criminal cases tried in the Talookas under his Revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate. Mr. Mulock is also invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860, in the Tanna District.

Under Act XIII. of 1859 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mulock, Magistrate F. P., in the District of Tanna, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Major C. E. Naylor, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Sholapoor, is vested with civil jurisdiction under the provisions of Section I. of Act III. of 1859.

Captain R. Crawford, District Superintendent of Police at Hydrabad, is allowed preparatory leave for fifteen days, commencing from the 8th instant.

Lieutenant W. H. Haydon, R. E., Assistant Engineer at Hog Island, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class in the Tanna District.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Magistrate F. P. in the District of Poona, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. M. Cantem to act as Subordinate Judge, first class, second grade, at Rutnagherry, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Poorshotumrao Sidheshwur Biniwali on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janojee to act as Subordinate Judge, second class, first grade, at Sholapoor, vice Mr. Cantem, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Rughoonath Gunnesh to act as Subordinate Judge, second class, first grade, at Malwan, in the Rutnagherry District, vice Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janojee, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Rowjee to act as Subordinate Judge, second class, second grade, at Kharepatun, in the Rutnagherry District, vice Rao Saheb Rugoonath Gunnesh, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Munjoonathya Shuntaya to act as Subordinate Judge, second class, second grade, at Carwar, in the Canara District, vice Mr. J. Fernandez, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Venkutrao Pandoorung to act as Subordinate Judge, second class, third grade, at Mocdebehal, in the Belgaum District, vice Rao Saheb Munjoonathaya Santaya, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Reid to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona.

Erratum.—In the Notification dated the 25th ultimo, and published at page 443 of the "Government Gazette" dated 28th idem, relative to the passing of certain Junior Civil Servants in the Vernacular Languages, the name of Mr. F. S. P. Lely is to be substituted for that of Mr. E. Hosking.

The furlough for eighteen months granted to Mr. W. A. East, Second Assistant Collector of Sattara, in Government Notification dated 12th instant, is to commence from the 21st instant, instead of from the 15th idem.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following officers in the Rutnagherry Collectorate with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Act V. of 1864:—Govind Gunesh Chinchulkar, temporarily in charge of Talooka Rajpoor, Damodur Bhickajee Nimjoshee, temporarily in charge of Talooka Malwan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Harrison has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Krishnajee Mahadeo, to be Money Order Agent at Egutpoora, vice Mr. Ramchunder Nilcunt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant A. L. Buckle, R.E., in the appointment of Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of twenty months, under Section XI., and Clause I. of Section XX., of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Reverend G. B. Anderson, B.A., Chaplain of Hydrabad, Sind, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that particular attention be called to Rule 29th of the Postal Rules promulgated in the Adjutant General's Circular No. 15, dated Head Quarters Poona, 6th May 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No 315, 12th instant, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. G. W. Maitland is posted to the Northern Division, and Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. R. Miller is transferred from the Northern Division to Sind District.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H Hunter is transferred from Poona Division to the Presidency Circle for duty with the 35th Foot.

Major C. H. H. Forbes officiated as Quarter Master 11th Regiment N. I., from 31st January 1870 to 11th April 1870, inclusive, in the absence of any qualified officer.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 353, 18th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Williams, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Northern Division, is transferred to the Poona Division, with effect from Lieutenant Colonel Maude's departure.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain F. Karslake, 83rd Foot, to be station staff officer, Sholapore.

Surgeon Major C. J. Sylvester to act as Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Belgaum, vice Surgeon Major Maitland.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant T. H. Darion (No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade) from date of departure from Aden, for 30 days, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

86th Foot.—Ensign G. C. Wilmer, to proceed to Ghizree, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon Major W. Peach, in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 4th April to 3rd June 1870, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Captain G. G. Beazley to Mahableshwur from 21st May to 5th June 1870, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, May 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Morris, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, with effect from the 15th May or subsequent date. Mr Morris has also obtained subsidiary live for a period of fifteen days.

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, officiating in the 2nd Grade, to be Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon.

Mr. W. Munton, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, vice Captain T. E. Vandergucht, absent on furlough.

Mr. D. G. Proby, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th Class, vice Mr. Munton.

Mr. Rutton Singh, City Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent, vice Mr. Proby.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain F. M. Maynard, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, the following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the afternoon of the 12th February 1870:—

Mr. R. Hamilton, District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Burton, District Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. D. Cargill, Officiating District Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent 4th Grade.

The following arrangements in the Police Department of British Burmah are sanctioned with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1870:—

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. B. H. Davidson, Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, 5th Grade.

Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey Department, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Martyr to be 3rd Assistant in the Revenue Settlement Department of British Burmah with effect from the 19th October 1869.

Lieutenant J. B. Watts, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern from the 22nd March 1870 in the room of Lieutenant J. Colledge, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair, Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana, on special duty at Tonk, is appointed to officiate as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, in succession to Captain T Cadell, V. C., appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana.

Major C. James, Officiating 2nd in Command of (but Commanding) the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted leave of absence for 30 days from 1st June 1870, or subsequent date, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with the view of applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 191 of 1870, promoting Lieutenant-Colonel John William Fleming Sandwith, of the Bombay Infantry, to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 6th February 1870, is hereby cancelled, that officer having retired from the service from the 14th October 1862.

Honorary Ensign James Gillmon, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of the Army Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £90 per annum, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daniel Mannsell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the date of his departure from Bombay.

Promotions, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Elwall Walter Smyth, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 10th March 1870, in room of Captain J. Stevenson Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry, placed on the retired list.

Major W. Nembhard, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E. H. Woodcock, Cadre of the late 55th Native Infantry, to be Major; Lieutenant Edward Harvey Webb, General List, Infantry, to be Captain—from 26th March 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, F. Maitland, promoted.

Major C. C. Ekins, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. Cadell, Cadre of the late 20th Native Infantry, to be Major; Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, D. T. H. Sampson, Cadre of the late 20th Native Infantry, to be Captain—from 26th Mar. 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, W. Nembhard, removed from the list of regimental Lieut.-Colonels.

Major J. C. Horne, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain G. J. Pasley, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, to be Major; Lieutenant Hugh Stark Anderson, General List, Infantry, to be Captain—from 26th Mar. 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. C. Ekins, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major J. P. Martin, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Major; Lieutenant William Walter Hopton Scott, General List, Infantry, to be Captain—from 26th Mar. 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. C. Horne, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Barton Hill, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain G. A. A. Baker, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 69th Native Infantry, to be Major; Lieutenant Claude Stewart Morrison, General List, Infantry; to be Captain—from 26th Mar. 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. P. Martin, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant Edmond Hughes, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th March 1870, in room of Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. W. Glasse, Cadre of the late 14th Native Infantry, retired.

Lieutenant Percy Wyndham Smith, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 30th March 1870, in room of Captain J. J. Blair, Cadre of the late 31st Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant J. Cook, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 9th April 1870, in room of Captain H. M. Clarkson, deceased.

Alterations of rank, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Capt., Lieut. in Staff Corps, F. A. Darley, General List, Infantry, to rank from 10th August 1869, in room of Capt. E. Kitson, Cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry, retired.

Capt. Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, General List, Infantry, to rank from 13th Aug. 1869, in room of Capt. F. A. Darley, Lieut. in Staff Corps, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, General List, Infantry, to rank from 17th August 1869, in room of Capt. T. H. T. Drake, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. George David Reid, General List, Infantry, to rank from 25th August 1869, in room of Capt. H. E. Eliot, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. James Nisbet Steel, General List, Infantry, to rank from 2nd October 1869, in room of Capt. G. D. Reid, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Frederick William Crohan, General List, Infantry, to rank from 16th Oct. 1869, in room of Capt. J. N. Steel, whose rank has been altered.

Captain, Lieut. in Staff Corps, A. Scott, General List, Infantry, to rank from 29th October 1869, in room of Captain F. W. Crohan, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Hatley Frere Woodcock, General List, Infantry, to rank from 1st Nov. 1869, in room of Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, A. Scott, whose rank has been altered.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, M. O. Boyd, General List, Infantry, to rank from 8th Nov. 1869, in room of Captain H. F. Woodcock, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Arthur George Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, to rank from 27th Nov. 1869, in room of Captain, Lieut. in Staff Corps, M. O. Boyd, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry, to rank from 28th Nov. 1869, in room of Captain A. G. Hartshorne, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Henry Scoley Moules, General List, Infantry, to rank from 2nd Dec., in room of Capt. C. McD. Skene, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Alexander Pringle Samuells, General List, Infantry to rank from 15th Dec. 1869, in room of Captain H. S. Moules, whose rank has been altered.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, A. G. Hammond, General List, Infantry, to rank from 1st January 1870, in room of Captain A. P. Samuells, whose rank has been altered.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, J. E. Sandeman, General List, Infantry, to rank from 3rd January 1870, in room of Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, A. G. Hammond, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. E. Molloy, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to rank from 4th February 1870, in room of Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, R. C. Beavan, Cadre of the late 62nd N. I., deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, Infantry; Major, Captain in Staff Corps, M. M. Procter, Cadre of the late 38th Native Infantry; Captain William More Molyneux, General List, Infantry—to rank from 4th Feb. 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Wroughton, retired.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price, General List, Infantry to rank from 16th February 1870, in room of Captain E. R. Cox, retired.

Captain J. Butler, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to rank from 28th February 1870, in room of Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. A. McDougall, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, retired.

Lieut. Col., Major in Staff Corps, O. Smith, Infantry Major R. Ouseley, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 48th Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hampton, promoted.

Lieut.-Col. B. H. Baugh, Staff Corps, Infantry; Major A. C. Bunbury, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 34th Native Infantry; Capt. Edward Evans Grigg, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, O. L. Smith, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Colonels.

Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, G. J. Reeves, Infantry; Major H. V. Mathias, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 50th Native Infantry; Capt., Lieut in 104th Foot, E. Z. Thornton, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col. B. H. Baugh, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieut.-Colonels.

Lieut.-Col., Capt. in Staff Corps, H. S. V. Fisher, Infantry; Major, Capt. in Staff Corps, H. L. Hawkins, Cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry; Capt James Murphy Tulloch, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, G. J Reeves, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieut-Col, Major in Staff Corps, W. Carnel, Infantry; Major F. J. Stephenson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment; Capt. Charles Ransford, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1871, in room of Lieut.-Col., Capt. in Staff Corps, H. S. V. Fisher, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, M. J. White, Infantry; Major, Brevet Lieut.-Col., G. A. William, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 26th Native Infantry; Capt. George MacCall, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, W. Carnell, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, T. F. Foster, Infantry; Major F. M. Forbes, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 39th Native Infantry; Capt. John Richard Breeks Atkinson, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, M. J. White, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieut.-Col. Roberts William Elton, Infantry; Major, Capt in Staff Corps, R. H. Osborn, Cadre of the late 74th Native Infantry; Capt. James Fraser, General List, Infantry—to rank from 1st March 1870, in room of Lieut.-Col., Major in Staff Corps, T. F. Forster, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal, they are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Assistant Surgeons Frederick Augustus Smyth; Thomas Robinson, M. B; Charles John Walford Meadows, and Andrew Deane,—arrived at Fort William, 10th May 1870.

Assistant Surgeons Francis Cobham Nicholson, M. B.; John Sutherland Gunn, M B; Thomas Holbien Hendley; Albert Baird Seaman; John Lloyd, M. D.; William Michael Courtney; Edward Butler Ruttledge; Alexander Bannerman Straban, and William Alexander Crawford Roe,—arrived at Fort William, 11th May 1870.

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign, now Lieutenant, George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, of the 38th Foot, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—5th March 1869.

Ensign George Frederick Young, of the 79th Foot, Quarter Master, 30th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th March 1869.

These officers will rank as Lieutenants in that corps from the date specified.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant E. R. Elles, of D Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant M. J. King-Harman, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. F. Call, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

Lieutenant W. J. Gill, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily, as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to Central India for employment on the Indore Railway Survey.

Mr. H. Prince, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is granted one year's furlough to Europe under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1864.

Mr. T. McKelvey, an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 1st July 1870, or subsequent date.

The undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers are transferred from Madras to the provinces specified:—

To the Punjab.—Mr. J. L. McAlpine, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Mr. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Mr. W. Andrews, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Mysore.—Mr. A. D. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr. C. B. Target, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st March 1870:—

Engineer Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dawson, S. C., Oudh; Mr. R. Tyndall, Central Provinces.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. H. Hooper, Central Provinces.

From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Assistant Secy. to the Government of India.

From Engineer Apprentice to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer.—Mr. H. R. Beahan, Central India; Mr. R. E. Nelson, Central India.

Accountant Establishment.

From Accountant, 1st Grade, to Deputy Controller.—Mr. W. R. Newman, Accountant General's Office. (This promotion is made subject to approval by the Secretary of State.)

Mr. W. Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, lately employed under the Justices of the Peace of Calcutta, is, on his re-transfer to Imperial Works, promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

Messrs. G. James and G. Thomas are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests, 3rd Grade, on probation, with effect from the dates of joining their appointments, and are posted to Bengal.

Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is granted 18 months' leave of absence to England on medical certificate. Captain Wood is also allowed 30 days' leave preparatory to embarkation for England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bals	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Afrique (s)	Rolland	Marseilles, May 2.
26	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	May Queen	Ross	Liverpool.
	John Dryden (s)	Donkin	Liverpool.
	British Empire	Deuchar	London.
	Calliope	Simmons	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Cathcart, Muir, to Liverpool.

Gladstone, Bowels, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
22	Haddon Hall	Faithful	Bombay, May 6
	Lady Rawlinson	Daniels	Madras, May 14
	Moulmein (s)	Hansor	Akyab, May 18
	Rangoon (s)	Lang	Moulmein, May 15

DEPARTURE.

May.		
21	Sir John Lawrence (s)	....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each

Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, June 8 and June 22, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting.		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—[illegible] Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

McALPIN—May 12th, at Chittagong, Angus McAlpin, son of Angus McAlpin, Esq., Lochend, Moodiesburn, Glasgow, and Assistant to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., aged 31 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

OSBORN—May 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major W. Osborn, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GRIGG—May 20th, at Luckhimpore, Oudh, the wife of Captain E. E. Grigg, of a daughter, still-born.

DANIELL—May 21st, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Clarmont Daniell, of a son.

GREGSON—May 22nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Gregson, 26th Cameronians, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

WE quite agree with the *Friend of India* that now is the time to reform the Department of Public Works; but we do not see how that very desirable result can be accomplished without an amount of decentralization not at all to the taste of the Supreme Government. It is probable that something could be done to mitigate the severity of central interference and diminish its evil effects; but as long as the Supreme Government will make itself responsible for all the works above a certain amount, as long as no discretion is left to the local Governments, and consequently no sense of responsibility, we shall have poor results, prolonged delay, and very great expense. At present there is a race who shall spend most, whereas if the local Governments had a certain sum to spend and no more, and were allowed to make the best and the most of it, under a sagacious, conscientious, Governor and a shrewd Council, there would be a fitness in expenditure and a minimum of waste. We do not look for no waste; we are not foolish enough to expect no folly; but if due care were taken to select able Governors, not mere party men, like the selections of the Tories—and equal care were displayed in the choice of members of Council, we might fairly anticipate, if not the least, a close approximation towards the least of evils. It is very difficult to make something like a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and it is equally difficult to obtain good government out of fallible human agency; but we can get the likeness of it if we try hard, and deal fairly with ourselves.

In the meantime what can be done to lessen the evils of an arrogant system of imperial control? In the current number of the *Calcutta Review* there is a sane article on the question. The writer has the manifest advantage of knowing how the department is worked, and we shall not be far wrong in assuming that he gained his knowledge rather from within than from without. He stands by the system of imperial control, but he is not a bigot, and he sees defects. One defect is that the P. W. D. has too many irons in the fire. This leads to slow and costly execution. The big barracks are a notorious case, but the immense outlay on canals is not less referable to the same cause. He shows that delay leads to expense and to permanent burdens on the State; and that consequently, as is the case with canals, the return is poor and the real sacrifice of capital than can be completed out of hand; and not to obstruct the progress of the works by excessive intermeddling and adherence to forms. The following sound comments on the budget system should not be overlooked by Governments:—

> "Unfortunately the budget system has a tendency to cause the frittering away of money upon a great number of projects, none of which can be afforded sufficient funds to allow of satisfactory progress. The local Government probably finds itself when about to prepare the budget, beset by demands from all quarters for grants which would swallow up three or four times the sum at its disposal. Rather than deny the clamorous applicants altogether, a sop of ten thousand rupees here and twenty thousand there is thrown to them, without duly considering how the works thus begun are ever to be completed. One sees public offices set down for a grant of ten or fifteen thousand towards a total estimate of a lakh and a half: a bridge, which is to cost three lakhs, receives money one year sufficient to sink the foundations, which are then left untouched for a couple of years, because all available funds are required to begin new jails with, and so on. The great principle, it appears to us, should be, to begin new works very charily, but once begun, to keep them steadily pushed on to completion. Not till all the works in hand have been allotted as much as they can economically absorb, should one rupee be given to new undertakings, however urgent. At first, of course, the strict enforcement of this rule would cause some inconvenience, and a considerable outcry from the promoters of pet projects; but in the long run it would lead to so much more care in the selection of works to be commenced, that the really urgent ones would be certain to be taken up first."

And the writer very sensibly says that works should be undertaken to be finished in a set time by the steady application of stated sums; and that no new works should be commenced, except on the basis of the surplus left after providing for works in hand. And he adds with great sense—"We even think it might be advantageous to issue a decree that no local Government should be allowed to begin any new work whatever for the next ten years, the whole of their funds being devoted to the completion of works now in progress." This is a suggestion of so much value that we see no chance whatever of its being adopted. Then he points out the defects in the system of estimates, —to the practice of cutting them down against the judgment of the men who make them; and to the certainty flowing out of the prevailing system that "not one project in three is completed within the original calculation," and the fact that "Government in sanctioning a project never know what they are being let in for." He tells us that Madras at one time regularly sent in estimates known to be insufficient, "in order to induce a grant of funds," a clear effect of the false system of imperial control. He draws attention to the delay in getting estimates passed, to the interference of the Supreme Government with the details of specification and design. "And the ludicrous part of the business," he rightly says, "is that the orders issued in the name of the 'Governor General in Council' come really from a Deputy or Assistant Secretary, much junior to the officers whose designs he criticises"—a *reductio ad absurdum.* We refer our readers to the article itself for the suggested remedies. Let us take another extract to shew the defects in the actual execution of works:—

> "Here the over-centralization, already mentioned as delaying the sanction of designs, exercises its worst effects. The Executive Engineer is supposed to be guided by a passed estimate, in which the work to be done and the mode of doing it are laid down in minute detail; and he is checked by a Controller of Accounts, who monthly reviews his proceedings and compares them with his estimate. This might be thought a sufficient control, aided by frequent visits of inspection from the Superintending Engineer; but no, the Executive is hampered by innumerable restrictions upon his every proceeding. The origin of so many restrictions we shall have to discuss by and by in describing the system of accounts. In the first place, although the estimate has been passed, materials cannot be prepared or purchased without a fresh estimate, which may have to go up to the Government of India (which cannot possibly know the local cost of materials for every division) for sanction. Here is a delay of three or four months again. Strictly speaking, the rule applies only to materials required for store, or 'stock' as it is technically called; but when a number of different months are in hand, it is impossible to say beforehand in which of these the materials will be used, and so they have to be passed through the store or 'stock' accounts, and estimates must be submitted for them. Having got his 'materials estimate' sanctioned, the Executive Engineer's troubles are not yet over. He cannot accept a tender from any contractor exceeding £200: all tenders from £200 to £1,000 must be referred to the Superintending Engineer, and those exceeding the latter amount must go to the Chief Engineer. Remembering that an ordinary kiln of bricks costs more than £200, and that the earthwork for a couple of miles of road costs probably more than £1,000, it can easily be conceived how business is hampered and delayed by these references. However, it will be observed that the most important tenders are referred to the Chief Engineer who knows least about the circumstances. Either he must be guided by the Executive's recommendation, in which case the latter officer might as well have decided himself, or he must accept the lowest tender which is often the least eligible. It is doubtless advisable that some supervision should be exercised over transactions of large amount, but it would surely be sufficient if the Executive Engineers were directed to report the acceptance of each tender as it occurred. But there are still more objectionable features in the rules about contracts. An Executive is not only prohibited from accepting a single tender over £200, but he may not accept any tender, however small, if the amount added to previous contracts made with the same contractor exceeds the above limit. Now the Executive of a large division spends from £5,000 to £10,000 a month, so that he must either have innumerable petty contractors, or be continually sending up petty tenders to the Superintending Engineer for acceptance, or cut the knot, as many officers no doubt are driven to do, by neglecting the rules altogether. The Superintending Engineer himself cannot accept a tender, if it makes the total engagements of the contractor exceed £1,000. Only those who have experienced the difficulty of dealing with natives can fully appreciate how much these rules obstruct business. When a native makes a bargain, if it is not closed at once, he immediately begins to think that he might have made better terms, and probably, when after some delay he is called on to execute an agreement, he backs out, or is not to be found. It is easy also to understand how these rules prevent a good man of business from many economical strokes of policy, and spoil many a good bargain. In short, the rules strike at the fundamental principles of business transactions, secrecy and promptitude. Every thing goes through offices in which half the clerks are in the pay of contractors, who are kept informed by them of all tenders received."

He asks for a better application of the principle of division of labour, so that qualified men may be pretty steadily kept in similar walks of employment. We must take one more extract from this very suggestive paper, believing that the only chance of obtaining such small amendments as sense can extort from cant, lies in the reiteration of tolerably sound criticism, and a resolve to keep the facts steadily in view. The reviewer says:—

> "There are two principles to be chosen from in the organization of any extensive agency—the principle of mechanical check and the principle of individual responsibility under good supervision. The men who succeed in life, who make vast fortunes as merchants and contractors, will commonly be found to act on the latter. They first choose the most efficient agents to be got; they pay them well, and by liberal treatment endeavour to secure zealous and loyal service. They take care to strain no man's honesty or capacity beyond its reasonable limits, and not to tempt unfaithfulness or sloth by undue absence of supervision. Having thus fixed limits to each man's responsibility, within those limits they *trust* him, and take the risk of his committing a blunder or a crime. On the whole, they find it pay to do so. The other plan is to get the cheapest agency possible, and to guard against dishonesty or stupidity by mechanical checks. This is a favourite device with governments and joint-stock companies, and it seldom comes to much good in the hands of either. Speaking roughly and generally, it is upon the principle of mechanical check that the Public Works Department is organized, and this appears to us its greatest defect. From top to bottom every man's actions are supposed to be checked by somebody else in every detail. The Executive Engineer must not let a tender without the Superintending Engineer's permission; the Superintending Engineer must not let one without the Chief Engineer's sanction; and so on up and down the scale. For every trivial proceeding within each official's scope of duty, he must either get previous sanction from the next highest link in the chain, or report his proceedings for subsequent approval. Everybody is engaged not in doing what he can best do himself, but in sanctioning the proceedings of somebody below him. This is much as if every wheelbarrow were drawn by a cart-horse, and every tumbril by an elephant. It is cracking walnuts with sledges, and forging horseshoes with steam hammers. For a time, we admit when the department had to be brought out of utter chaos into regular system, every official had to be curbed and checked, but because a child needs leading strings when learning to walk, we are not to insist upon a grown man being so fettered. The time has come, we would urge, to revise the duties of every grade in the chain of responsibility; to fix the limits within which each man's judgment should be allowed to have play, and to leave him within those limits free. If there are a few men here and there who cannot be trusted out of leading strings, let them be removed to more appropriate employments, or dispensed with altogether. Government is far too patient of incapables. If it be thought unwise to deprive the Government service of its one great attraction—security, let the noodles be pensioned off. There are not a few Public Works officers, of whom the State would be cheaply rid at a moderate annuity for life."

Much more is there in the article than what we have set forth; and we commend it to all who think that the P. W. D. can be reformed, without a thorough reform in the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments.

WE have very little to say in answer to our contemporary's article of Tuesday on the Greek massacre. The adjectives and nouns levelled at ourselves call for no notice, because they do not apply. The main thing we have to note is that our contemporary repents him of the wrong he did the Englishmen murdered in Greece; but, of course, he persists in his general view that the conduct of England, as represented by her Government, is always mean and cowardly, bullying to the weak and subservient to the strong. We have said nothing, nor do we wish to say anything against what he calls his "argument," nor the "lesson" he draws from the sad incidents, qualified as his first inhuman remarks are by his second article. If he had written at the outset as he wrote after the correction he received, we should not have said a word on the subject. He now no longer imputes fool-hardiness or vain-glory to the gentlemen who were killed, to the ladies left with a life-long sorrow. He does not now say that those who were murdered committed suicide. He says, "Heaven forbid that we should press even the venial charge of indiscretion against our unhappy countrymen thus cut off in the flower of their days. We only desire to eliminate from this wretched business those lessons for other times and different circumstances which are fairly to be gathered from its true story." And he adds, pathetically, "If we err in making the application, let us be corrected, but in such a way as is consonant with decent journalism." He makes a heartless attack upon his "unhappy countrymen," and then is shocked because he is not corrected with rose-water. Far from complaining of his violent language, as he does of our just severity, we regard the shrewish phrases levelled at us as clear evidences that the blow we struck went home; and we look with satisfaction on the whole of his second article, because it shows that we have, not for the first time, brought him into a better frame of mind.

MR. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, goes home on two years' leave.

THE services of Captain W. A. Gillespie, Bombay Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Government of India has prohibited the exportation by sea from any port or place in the presidency of Fort St. George of opium not covered by a pass.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant of personal allowances to the abolished Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. This is very fair and proper, but where, it is asked, is the saving now?

THE Governor General in Council has just ruled that no Government servant, who may be allowed to draw compensation for dearness of food while on duty, will be entitled to any portion of this allowance while absent on leave.

LIEUT.-COL. C. R. BLAIR has been appointed to officiate as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps in succession to Captain Cadell, V. C., who now officiates as Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana.

THE Grand Universal Derby Sweep (at Calcutta) is to be drawn upon the same principle that the Calcutta race lotteries have been drawn for years past. A number for every ticket will be placed in one receptacle and the names of all the horses entered for the race in another receptacle. A ticket will be drawn first, and then a horse, until all the horses have been drawn. The drawing is to take place to-morrow.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Government of India that a building site of considerable value was lately granted to an educational institution without its orders, the Governor-General has been obliged to impress upon all the local Governments that the sanction of the Supreme Government must be obtained to the alienation of all Government land, whether paying revenue or not, except grants made under the waste land rules.

MR. LAYARD, of Nineveh celebrity, the British Envoy at Madrid, is, says the "Madras Mail," rather a likely man for the vacancy that will happen in Madras next April. "Mr. Layard is by no means wealthy; and £12,000 a year, with very large allowances, as Governor of Madras, compares favourably with £5,500 a year and any number of necessities as an Ambassador in Spain. Mr. Layard is an impracticable kind of man, with a demonstrative temper, and not over courteous an address; but he has a head on his shoulders, and his peculiarities which made him unpopular in Parliament as a bachelor, may be melting away under the genial influences of the torch of Hymen which he quite recently kindled."

REPORTS of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, Bengal, during the month of April 1870:—

Quartermaster J. Smith, Royal Artillery, died 13th October 1869 at Peshawur, intestate. Widow, Mrs. E. Smith, England.

Surgeon-Major H. Stewart, Medical Department, died 5th February 1870 at Europe.

Captain J. J. Blair, Bengal Staff Corps, died 29th March 1870 at Camp Kerrooli, testate. Widow, Mrs. E. C. C. Blair, administering.

Captain L. C. Scott, 88th Foot, died 1st April 1870 at Jullundur, intestate. Next-of-kin, Rev. J. L. M. Scott, Portaferry, County Down, Ireland.

Captain H. M. Clarkson, General List of Infantry, died 8th April 1870 at Lucknow, intestate. Next-of-kin, E. T. Clarkson, Esq., "The Highland" Culne, Wiltshire, England.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Gammell, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, died 15th April 1870 at Alipore.

Major J. H. Crisp, Madras Invalid Establishment, died 22nd April 1870 at Calcutta, testate. Daughter, Mrs. Banziger, 47 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Lieutenant H. G. Thomson, 1st Foot, died 25th April 1870 at Cawnpore.

THE Secretary of State wrote on the 24th March to the Government of India—"I consider it objectionable that any acting officer should be allowed the full salary of an office for any period antecedent to the date of his permanent appointment thereto, and I have therefore to request that you will notify that exceptions to the rule on the subject, which was published in the 'Calcutta Gazette' of the 3rd September 1842, will no longer be permitted, except in the cases of military officers acting in staff appointments for officers on leave on medical certificate who, under the 13th clause of the Furlough Rules of 1854, are entitled to full salary after six months." The rule of 2nd September 1842 above referred to runs as follows:—

> "When an officer has been temporarily holding a civil or military staff appointment in consequence of the absence of the fixed incumbent on sick leave within the limits prescribed in the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment during absence, the *locum tenens* shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy, and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the office in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full salary of that office only from the date of his permanent appointment."

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

POSITION at noon, 25th.—Lat. 36·5, long. 2·38 west. All well. Tests perfect.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

FROM the "Journal de Port Said" of the 5th May we gather the following:—

In the preceding week 32 vessels arrived at Port Said, and of that number 13 passed through the canal. No accident occurred. One of them was the Tigre of the Messageries Imperiales, 1,721 tons, drawing 20 feet, and having on board the mails from China and Japan, and 251 passengers; she went from Suez to Port Said without dropping her anchor.

The "Journal" asserts with confidence that by the 15th of June no part of the canal will have a less depth than 23½ feet,—with the regulation breadth.

AN ITALIAN SETTLEMENT AT THE RED SEA

THE example of the Marseilles company, which lately bought a tract of land on the Arabian coast opposite Perim, has found imitators. From an Italian paper published in Egypt—"L'Avvenire d'Egitto"—we derive the following facts.

A letter from Professor Sapeto, inserted in the "Corriere Mercantile," brings to the knowledge of all a fact which has hitherto been known to only a small number of persons. It appears that the steamer Africa, which left in the first half of February for India, was charged by the Societa Rubattino with a mission to the Red Sea. The object was to acquire and take possession on the west coast of that sea, near the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, of a large extent of land which Professor Sapeto had obtained subject to ratification. The Africa, on which the professor and other voyagers were embarked, before passing through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on her way to India, dropped anchor on the 9th of March in the Bay of Assab, where the territory bought is situated. The Societa Rubattino, which had sent by the Africa a duly authorized attorney, had also given a special procuration to the commander of the vessel, Captain Andrea Buzzolini, empowering him to represent the Societa in the execution of the deed of sale. This deed was passed on board the Africa on the 15th March, signed on the one part by the Sultans Hassen and Ibrahim, proprietors of the land, and on the other by Professor Sapeto and Captain Buzzolini. The territory purchased forms all the large Bay of Assab, situated in latitude 13 degrees N. and longitude 42·30 E., and stretches from Mount Ganga to Cape Lomah, over an extent of about seven and a half miles in length and as much in breadth. The isle of Darmaka, which lies in the bay—situated almost at the entrance—has been ceded to the Societa Rubattino by the Sultan of Rahetts. The representatives of the company, after having taken possession of the locality and determined the limits of the Italian property, ordered the construction of a house and raised on it the Italian flag, which was saluted by the Africa with twenty-one guns. After landing a large supply of coal the Africa left for Bombay, Professor Sapeto remaining behind to take up his residence at Assab, where, besides the warehouses, &c., which the company will construct for its own purposes, it is intended to form an agricultural and commercial establishment which will serve as a station for the Italian vessels, which, by way of the Suez Canal, proceed to India.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

THE s. s. Afrique, 3,500 tons, Captain P. Rolland, arrived on the 25th instant from Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Marseilles—Mr. W. Johnson,

From Aden—Twenty deck passengers.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—25TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 25th May, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 41 minutes.

Via Russia, 26th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th May, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 25th May, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 31 minutes.

Via Russia, 25th May, 7-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th May, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 44	0 5
,, Calcutta	16 45	0 41
,, Madras	13 50	0 2

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Per British Indian Cable.

ANTICIPATED FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

TORONTO, 25TH MAY.

Large bodies of Fenians are marching on Saint Alban's. Two thousand are expected there to-day.

All factions of Fenians have united in the West with the object of an invasion of Western Canada.

The Canadian Government are taking energetic defensive measures.

It is reported that many Fenians have left Boston and New York.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, 25TH MAY.

A proclamation issued by President Grant this day warns all persons against the illegality of enterprises against Foreign Governments.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, 25TH MAY.

Saldanha declares that the object of his pronunciamento" was to anticipate Loulé's design to arrest him.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 10⅞d.

The Albatross, Victoria Carosi (? Cross) have arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 25TH MAY.

The Europe from Bombay has entered the Suez Canal.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS.

THE Governor General in Council has determined to establish District Savings Banks in connection with such District Civil Treasuries as may be selected by the local Governments and Administrations.

All classes may deposit money under these rules in District Savings Banks.

On the opening of a District Savings Bank in any district, the District Treasury will cease to receive deposits on account of the existing Government Savings Banks established at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The repayment of the exact sum deposited with interest is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Government of India.

No account will be opened on deposit of a less sum than one Rupee, and no person will be allowed to deposit more than Rs. 500 in one year.

Interest at the rate of 3¾ per cent. will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

No reduction in the rate of interest will be made, except after six months' notice in the *Government Gazette.*

Interest will be calculated on money in deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that of deposit, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

In calculating interest, one anna will be taken as the interest for one month on every twenty rupees of the amount entitled to bear interest, and for broken sums below twenty rupees the following table will be used :—

Principal. Rs.	as.	p.	Interest. Rs.	as.	p.
1	10	8	0	0	1
3	5	4	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	3
6	10	8	0	0	4
8	5	4	0	0	5
10	0	0	0	0	6
11	10	8	0	0	7
13	5	4	0	0	8
15	0	0	0	0	9
16	10	8	0	0	10
18	5	4	0	0	11
20	0	0	0	1	0

Example :—Required interest for one month on Rs. 134-6-10—

	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
Interest on ...	120	0	0	......	0	6	0
,, ...	14	6	10	......	0	0	8
Total ...	134	6	10	Total ...	0	6	8

The account of each depositor will be closed on 31st March of each year, and interest due at that date will be carried to account thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest.

When the principal and interest at credit of any depositor shall amount to Rs. 3,000, interest will cease, and no further deposit will be received.

Every depositor will be supplied with a pass book, in which the officer in charge of the treasury will give an acknowledgment for every sum deposited. The pass book must be produced on every occasion of the deposit and withdrawal of money, and the Government will not recognize responsibility unless the depositor obtain a receipt in the pass book.

The personal attendance of depositors for the transaction of business will be generally insisted on : the rules of District Banks on this head can be learnt on application at the Collector's Treasuries. The banks will remain open on every Monday* for the transaction of business.

The Collector of the district will be *ex-officio* secretary of any Government Savings Bank established within his district, and will be empowered, under Act XXVI. of 1855, in the case of a depositor dying and leaving a sum in the District Savings Bank not exceeding Rs. 500, to pay the same to any person or persons who shall appear to him to be entitled to receive payment in the manner and subject to the conditions laid down in the said Act.

In the case of deposits in excess of Rs. 500, payment will be made to the representatives of deceased depositors under the provisions of the law in force from time to time for the regulation of succession to the estates of deceased persons.

All deposits made in District Savings Banks are received subject to any rules for the management of such banks, which may be issued from time to time with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

[The *Gazette of India* of the 21st inst., containing the above, publishes also General Rules for the Guidance of Collectors. Directions have been given that the papers should be communicated to the several local Governments and Administrations.]

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* Any other day of the week may be fixed, if more convenient.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 26th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

CANNANORE, 26th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 84, barometer 29·910.

TUTICORIN, 26th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·88.

CARWAR, 26th May, 11-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 83, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 26th May, 12-30 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 25th May, 11-10 A.M.; via Russia, service 26th May, 12-40 P.M.; private, 26th 11-30 A.M. From Europe via Turkey, 25th May, 6-20 P.M. From America, via Russia, 26th May, 1 A.M.; Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines clear beyond ; Persian line right to London.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—26TH MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Hindoo laborer was charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences three rupees from the Municipality, and was, on conviction, sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

THEFT.—Mateeram Mahadoo, an incorrigible thief, was charged with stealing four silver bracelets, an anklet and a gold ear ornament of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, belonging to one Succaram Gummajee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

SIMLA.

20TH MAY.—Since I last wrote the annual *tamasha* at Mushobra has been held. It extended, I believe, over three days, from Friday to Sunday inclusive. Remembering the advice given us by a dear friend of our youths as to the desirability of electing the *aurea mediocritas* in all terrestrial pursuits, I determined to go on the middle day, Saturday, a further inducement to this determination being supplied by the news that Lord Mayo was to honour the fair with his presence on that day, and that everything was to be done *utcha turuh se.* I was bilious when I started, and during the ride to Mushobra the sun smote upon me, and on these counts I suggest to the powers that be in the Foreign Department, that they should order the fair to be held somewhat nearer head-quarters for the future. The fair was just like all former Mushobra fairs in almost every respect. As for articles of commerce, there were the usual five black sheep huddled sulkily together in one corner, the very identical five black sheep that were similarly huddled together in the same corner last year I believe : indeed I could swear to the little one with a crumpled horn and a cast in his eye. Then there were the usual piles of unappetising viands, dusty, sun-burnt and fly-blown, which must surely have been manufactured in pre-historic ages. Lastly there were the paper wind-mills, the glass diamonds, the golden nose-rings made of brass, the silver bangles made of pewter, the voiceless musical instruments, the inodorous scents, the fiendish little gods, the useless toys, the hideous household ornaments, and the divers other commodities invariably produced upon such occasions. The amusements, too, were undiversified by the introduction of any element of novelty and the funereal solemnity with which they were indulged in and regarded was as conspicuous as ever. The steady circumgyrations of the merry-go-rounds were watched and felt without a smile ; indeed, I doubt if it's a laughing matter after all to be rotated in one of those engines. Frantic jampanees belaboured the big drum with might and main, extracting the same agonizing sounds as ever from that illused instrument ; and this with such perfect gravity that one would have taken the operation to be the serious business of their lives. The same old elephant was there, painted the same old colours as of yore, red cheeks, blue ears, and black trunk pranked with yellow. In fact I doubt if the poor beast has ever had his face washed since first he found himself illuminated in colours long years ago ; and his riders seemed as apathetic as the rest. And there were men and women dancing a slow monotonous dance to the slow monotonous tune of a slow monotonous flute ; nor even, when one of the dancers, in the midst of his most graceful evolutions, fell flat down with his back on the ground and his heels in the air,—not even then did a single member of the crowd forget himself so far as to laugh. Only one hoary elder, a dusky Bunsby, who seemed to be revered as an authority on such matters, plaintively remarked *gir gya*, which, by the way, to most of the spectators was a self-evident fact scarcely requiring oral publication. Another thing which appeared to me rather comic, but which the native seemed to regard as quite commonplace, was a diversion caused by five intoxicated jampanees hurling themselves into the midst of the dancers and footing it to double—indeed, I am not quite sure that it was not to treble—time, the effect whereof was a mixture of jig, hornpipe, tarantella, breakdown, cellar flap, and cancan, that must have won vociferous applause at any penny-gaff or music-hall in London. At the conclusion of the dance the dancers "fell into each other's arms in a fond embrace, and with murmurs of delight," as Sir Walter Scott says ; or, *skwoge echothers knez til thay skrem*," as Artemus Ward, Esq., puts it. Last—but by no means least—of the amusements was the shooting game which was by far the merriest of the lot. For the benefit of those who have never seen it I may explain that it is played thus. One man walks into the middle of a cleared space and suddenly begins capering about as if bitten by a Spanish spider ; another man with a bow and blunt-headed arrow then kneels down and takes a shot at the first man's legs from the rear ; if he misses him no comment is made ; but should he hit him, the successful toxophilite springs up and proclaims his prowess by making the earth tremble to the wildest of war-dances and the welkin reverberate to the wierdest of war-whoops, until one's thoughts are irresistibly carried back to Captain Mayne Reid and Beadle's six-penny series. Meanwhile the living target slinks away crestfallen and stung both in mind and in person. With regard to this game I observed that either the shooters have improved, or the shootees have fallen off considerably in their respective exercises since last year, for a much greater number of successful shots was made. I believe, however, that the principal thing one goes to see at this *tamasha* is neither the wares nor the amusements, but the men and women. There are assembled inhabitants of Thibet, clad in skins like our first parents when the *robe à la fig-leaf* had ceased to be *la mode* ; rough hill-men, too, dressed in anything, and a fakeer or so dressed in nothing ; bhangy-bearers with shaven crowns ; labourers, zemindars and servants in their (comparatively) clean clothes ; horse-dealers, dog-stealers with big boots and blue turbans ; Baboos, bunneahs, and box-wallas, a very Cosmopolitan and Pentecostal gathering of all nations and tongues. And the *bonne bouche* of all, kept till the last, as children keep the jam in a rolly-polly—the ladies from the Punjab and the ladies from Cashmere, in their gaily coloured garments with their "bright eyes raining influence" and their light tongues talking nonsense. Not grave and stolid like the men were they, but teeming with fun and chaff. Indeed, I was rather disposed to be annoyed at the sarcastic humour of one of them, who took upon herself to pass most caustic strictures on your humble correspondent's personal appearance. Not knowing the Hindustanee for "familiarity breeds contempt" (your humble correspondent must confess to not having passed the higher standard), my only course was to stride off in contemptuous silence, whereat she and her frivolous companions seemed more amused than ever. She certainly was a most disagreeable dame ; and, as she is sure to appear at the fair for the next twenty years to come, I may mention as a warning to those that shall come after that she was yclept "Motee," which name most admirably described her personal appearance—not that she was a "pearl" in my eyes at all (unless, indeed, it be the kind of "pearl" which the readers of "Ouida" tell me is treated of in that author's last work), but because she was monstrously inclined to *embonpoint*, and although I have not passed the higher standard, still I know that *motee* is the feminine gender of the adjective *mota.* From these observations of men, women and manners I deduced two conclusions ; firstly, that the natives of Upper India are staunch conservatives, inasmuch as they are stoutly opposed to any sort of change, even for the better ; secondly, that the men are stoics, never smiling ; and the women are synic, ever sneering. So much for their political party and schools of morality. There was yet a third conclusion I drew from my visit to Mushobra, *viz.*, that the hill-men are not nearly such savages as we believe. For you must know that this *tamasha*, with all its pomps and vanities, is held in honour of a certain god ; but the god in whose honour it is held is not so much as looked at, or thought about, during the whole three days. I saw the ugly beast sitting on his hunches in a little dark hut, quite neglected and looking as if he should like to bite, while the people were all far away, eating and drinking and making merry. The Rajah had a tiffin laid out for Lord Mayo and his party, and a friend of the Rajah's, with whom I held sweet converse in a jargon of mutilated English and murdered Hindustanee indiscriminately mixed together, solemnly assured me that the Rajah had no intention of asking his guests for a single cowrie towards defraying the expenses of the sumptuous repast to which they had been invited. Luncheon over, His Lorship and company had their necks slipped into halters of flowers, and after walking about and looking at the games for some time went home highly edified no doubt.

On Saturday, the Simla Cricket Club played the boys of Bishop Cotton's School. The result of the match was a hardly-earned victory for the boys. Further particulars you will doubtless receive from another source.

On Monday we began to congratulate ourselves that we should have had the dust laid at last, as there was an effete attempt at a thunder-shower ; at least several drops of rain fell, and I heard at least one clap of distant thunder—but this was all, and so we were doomed to disappointment so far as dust-laying was concerned. On Monday, too, the third popular concert was holden at Herr Von Goldstein's. Lord Mayo patronised the entertainment, and there was a good house this time. I counted upwards of fifty people present. If the attendance increases in this ratio, Herr Von Goldstein will soon eat the labours of his hands. I suppose the improvement in attendance is to be ascribed to the presence of Viceroyalty last time ; and one of Herr Von Goldstein's well-wishers suggested that Lord Mayo should be asked to station his syce outside Herr Von Goldstein's door every Monday as a bait to the populace to enter in with the expectation of beholding His Lordship. I find that I was guilty of gross, though unintentional, exaggeration when I told you that the entrance was two rupees ; it is only half that sum. I must own I did not like last Monday's programme quite so well as the former ones, but this I daresay was owing to my own depraved taste. A song by Mr. Batten was encored, and the company were then treated to the "Miller's Daughter," deliciously rendered and thoroughly appreciated. The full-sounding pieces, *viz.* Meyerbeer's Coronation March from "The Prophet," the overture to Zampa, and the "Soldaten Lieder Valse," were much admired as usual, whence, with characteristic discrimination, I gather that there's nothing like *noise* to suit the public. Last evening the Viceroy's band played on the Mall, but the attendance was nothing like what it was last week. Last evening, too, Lord Napier of Magdala arrived, but his entrance for some reason or other was unmarked by the usual salute. The Simla Rifle Volunteers turned out *en masse* to form a guard of honour, but as His Lordship entered the station at about 6 P.M., and the gallant corps did not turn out till half past, they had not much opportunity of testifying their loyalty. Lord Naas has been up here some time staying at Government House, and that's all I know about Lords.

Sir Henry Durand is to be "dined and interviewed" at the Club on Monday next, but it is not to be exactly a *public* dinner. His friends have been giving him farewell entertainments and he has been giving farewell entertainments to his friends, but with the description of these private entertainments I have nothing to do, not being the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* I only mention the fact as proving—were proof required—the mutual attachment that exists between Sir Henry and those who know him.

It is rumoured that our new water-supply from the Jacko boring is likely to fail soon, as the spring they have hit upon appears to be only a surface-spring which is now beginning to dry up. I hope it may last till the rains at any rate, but some who are authorities on such matters have pronounced that it has only a fortnight or three weeks longer to run. The Simla Municipal Commissioners have this year begun by rising nobly to their situation. They have issued a notice to the inhabitants, imploring them to make use of the privilege of grumbling conceded from time immemorial to Englishmen, and to complain of any defects in the municipal arrangements, with a view to having them remedied ; and they have also remitted the 2 per cent. additional house-tax imposed for the year 1870. Furthermore, the proprietor of a well-known hotel having devised building a sort of refreshment bar close to the Mall, these sly commissioners first allowed him to complete the building, and then politely requested him to show cause why the said building should not be pulled down as being a public nuisance. The decision on the case has not yet been given I believe. Government is just on the point of issuing rules for the establishment of District Savings Banks, so you will soon have a chance for a smart long leader.

In my next I hope to be able to give you some account of the Club dinner to Sir Henry Durand. Till then, *adieu.*—*Pioneer.*

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department ; to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia, Adelaide,—No. 2379, dated Simla, the 17th May 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of communications from your Excellency, dated the 10th and 26th of December last, regarding the despatch, free of cost, by the brig Jane Bell, of samples of such staple articles of Australian produce as can be regularly supplied in quantity, and which, it is believed, can be furnished to any amount at rates contrasting favourably with those now paid by the Government of India.

Again thanking your Excellency for the courtesy shown in this matter, I beg to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the proceedings of a special committee appointed by the Government of India to examine and report upon the samples in question.

From this report your Excellency will perceive that the flour, certain of the wines, the jams, biscuits, butter, mats, and *tinned* meats appear to be the best suited for importation into India.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled at Fort William on 3rd March 1870, by order of the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division, to report on samples of South Australian produce received per ship Jane Bell.

President.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dickens, C.B., Deputy Commy. Genl.

Members.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Jennings, Commanding 2-19th Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. A. Pond, Bengal Staff Corps.

Staff Surgeon E. L. Hiffernan, 2-19th Regiment, attending the Committee.

In pursuance with orders received in Assistant Adjutant General's memorandum No. 46 of the 5th instant, the committee assembled on the 18th idem, and on subsequent dates at the Commissariat Godowns, Baloo Ghaut, and proceeded to examine the sample cases laid out for their inspection. They beg to attach a detailed report of the result of their examination, and they also desire to make the following remarks in connection with the various classes of articles which have been most carefully tested and inspected by them.

Wheat.—The samples of wheat inspected were of a fine white uniform grain, equal in quality to the best Patna Doodia wheat, and far superior to the wheat usually sold in the bazaar used for making flour by the Commissariat Department.

After grinding a maund of 82 lbs. the following results were obtained, which, in comparison with a maund of ordinary bazaar wheat, contrasts as follows :—

	Australian Wheat. Srs.	Ch.	Indian Wheat. Srs.	Ch.
Bread stuff..................	29	14	31	7½
Meat or atta	1	1½	1	9¾
Bran	8	4	6	1¾
Loss	0	12½	0	13
Total........	40	0	40	0

The value of the wheat is reported by the Executive Commissariat Officer to be Rs. 4-14-6 per maund.

Flour.—The flour appears of excellent quality and colour. It has stood the test of coming out to India packed in canvas bags, and appears sweet and fresh, a portion of it was made into bread, and the loaves were very generally approved of by the committee, who considered them superior to the bread supplied to the troops, contrasted with Indian flour as manufactured by the Commissariat Department. The result is as follows :—

	Australian Flour. No.	Indian Flour. No.
No. of loaves produced by 1 maund of 82 lbs.	103	103

This flour would sell readily at Rs. 5-8 to 5-12 per maund in the market.

It is nearly equal in quality to the best American and Cape flour. Both the latter are always packed in barrels, and for India this appears the best method of preserving flour.

Ale and Porter.—Several bottles of ale and porter were tested by the committee. They all varied in quality, some of them being sour and hard to the taste. The ale in some instances appeared to be over-ripe and unfit for use, the quality on the whole was doubtful, and the opinion of the committee is that the bottled ale and porter are not equal to that usually imported for the Indian market and would not sell. The two casks of beer shipped by "Haupen and Catchlove" appeared to be of better quality than that in bottle, resembling in taste and character the Hill beer. To ensure a sale, it would have to be sold at a much lower rate than English beer. The latter can be obtained from Rs. 65 to 80 per hogshead.

Biscuits.—All the samples of biscuits presented to the committee appeared of excellent quality and carefully manufactured, very sweet in taste and moderately priced. They were considered equal in quality to the machine-made biscuits received from England.

Jams.—The samples of jams tasted by the committee were much approved of, being carefully prepared and containing a good flavour of the fruit. As a rule they are superior to those usually sent for the Indian market, and very much cheaper. The samples supplied by Mr. N. A. Chaucer were, if anything, the best, but all seemed to be worth the attention of the Calcutta provisioners.

Wines.—The committee tasted a sample of every description of wine sent out by the firms mentioned in list received with letter No. 236 of 14th January, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and have expressed a separate opinion in the detailed statement attached, to which reference is solicited. The wines all partake much of the same character ; the red wines resembling Burgundy, light clarets, and Cape Pontac, whilst the white wines are all more or less connected with Hocks and Sauternes. Most of them appeared to be very sound with a good flavour of the grape. Amongst the best were those shipped by "T. Hardy." His "Morooco Cabornet and Morooco Verdelho" were both excellent wines, the first resembling a full-bodied claret or Burgundy, and the other a white wine not unlike "Chablis." The prices fixed on the wines seem moderate, and it is not improbable that considerable quantities might be sold. It is, however, not an easy matter to decide upon the prices which such wines would realize in the Calcutta market, as there are none resembling them unless they be Greek and Hungarian wine.

The very light wines it would be useless to import, but a few such as those above mentioned and the following might find a ready sale when once known and appreciated by the Indian public. Actual consumption would be the best test, provided prices were low and within the means of the public. The committee desire to recommend the wine in cask by "R. W. Ross" as being of good quality and body. The same can be said of a keg of wine shipped by D. Rundall, which was considered to be a very excellent claret. His other wines were also much approved of. For hospital purposes, the committee do not recommend these wines.

Pickles and Sauces.—The pickles and sauces submitted appeared of fair quality but not equal to English importations, and it is doubtful if it would be advisable to send these articles to India, unless there was a marked improvement in them.

Preserved Meats.—The committee examined very carefully the samples submitted by the Adelaide Meat Preserving Company. The contents of the tins were fresh and in good preservation, the mutton was of good quality and quite equal to the English preserved meat. The packages of preserved meats shipped by H. B. Hughes, L. Conrad, and T. H. Parker, owing to their being put up in canvas, arrived in a putrid state. All preserved meats should be hermetically sealed. The committee recommend greater attention and care in this respect.

Green Fruits.—Several cases of oranges and lemons were opened, and a large proportion found to be in a decomposed condition, perhaps one-third in each case were in fair order ; but the committee are of opinion that it would be useless to attempt the importation of fresh fruits, as those grown in India are quite equal to the Australian produce.

Confectionery.—Two boxes of confectionery shipped by A. Irwin were duly examined by the committee, who considered them to be of excellent quality and manufacture.

Cordials.—These were not approved of, although those from the house of G. E. Martin were better than others. The cordials as a rule were badly manufactured, and were not equal to the same description procurable in Calcutta. In justice to the shippers, the committee would observe that some of the cordials had never been heard of by them, and possibly required to be better understood to be appreciated.

Soap.—Two cases of soap,—one shipped by W. H. Burford and the other by Tedmarsh and Company,—were inspected. The soap was ordinary, domestic, yellow bar soap, and well adapted for household purposes. It looked quite equal to that usually sold in Calcutta.

Butter.—A case of butter from M. C. Davies arrived in excellent order, very fresh and sweet, admirably adapted for ship use, being fresher and purer than any imported from other countries, and procurable in Calcutta.

Mats or dressed Skins.—A case of these shipped by H. Alford contained some beautiful specimens of dressed sheep skins. Some of the fleeces for fineness of texture and length of wool were quite remarkable. Great care had evidently been bestowed in their preparation, and the committee have no hesitation in saying that they think them equal, if not superior in quality, to anything of the sort they have seen in this country.

Bark.—The sample of bark examined seems to be of good quality, with a fair average amount of tanning quality. The price of bark used for tanning leather in Calcutta is about 4s. per maund of 82 lbs.

Packing.—Generally the packing of the several samples of Australian produce has been carefully attended to, but the committee recommend that flour should be sent out in barrels, as less liable to injury from damp or other causes than when packed in canvas bags. Many of the articles inspected by the committee were injured from the fact of their being badly and insecurely packed.

The samples generally as regards quality and price contrast favourably with the usual run of importations from the English and other markets.

BOMBAY.

THE POOR BOX.—The sum of Rs. 1-12 has been received from N. N. for the poor box, Fort Police Office.

THE S.S. AFRIQUE.—It will be seen that the sailing date of the steamer Afrique (Frassinet's) has been altered to the 5th of June instead of the 7th.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, on the body of Hormusjee Bhickajee, a buggy driver, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

A SAILOR ASSAULTING HIS CAPTAIN.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a sailor named Charles Smith, of the ship Cashmere, was sent to prison for three months for committing a severe assault on Captain Tobin.

HIGH COURT.—We hear that Mr. C. G. Kemball, District Judge of Surat, is likely to be appointed a Judge of the High Court, in room of the Hon. Justice Warden, who has retired from the Bench. The report that the situation was to be abolished was not correct.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last a European gentleman and lady engaged a buggy in the Fort to go to Parell. In the Bhendy Bazaar road the horse stumbled and the lady fell out of the buggy and was much hurt. She was immediately taken to the European General Hospital.

IN consequence of the criminal habits of certain of the villagers of the village of Goonjala, in the Veerumgaum talooka, of the Ahmedabad collectorate, it has been deemed expedient to quarter two first class constables there for a period of one year, in addition to the police force of the district.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Muccoond Madhowjee appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Dr. W. F. Knapp, charging him with forcible injury to property, in breaking open the door of a room which was occupied by one or two prostitutes.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th Regiment at the Colaba bandstand this evening :—

Quadrille ....Neue Melodien....................Strauss.
Overture ....Fra Diavolo ....Auber.
Selection ....Marino Faliero....................Donizetti.
Valse... ....Atmospheric......................Gung'l.
Galop ....Valentine ....Relle.

A TERRIFIED TONEY WALLAH.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a sailor of the ship Cashmere, Patrick Higgins, was charged with absenting himself from his ship without leave and committing injury accompanied with force to the property of a Mussulman toney wallah. Prisoner had left his ship and jumped suddenly into the toney, when the man in charge at once made a plunge over the side. Higgins was sent to prison for a week and fined Rs. 5 for the value of the complainant's cooking apparatus, which he missed.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, Bayabaee, woman, was charged before Mr. Showell with taking away a married woman for a bad purpose. Rama Bapoo said—I am a goldsmith and live at Candawadee. This woman is my lawful wife. About a month ago about one o'clock I left my house. She was then in the house. When I returned at four o'clock, I found her not there. In consequence of information I received I went to the house of the defendant at Chinch Bunder. She said she knew nothing about my wife. I then went to my wife's mother. I searched for my wife for eight days, but could not find her. About seventeen days ago I went to the defendant's house and saw my wife there. I asked her, "Are you coming to my house ?" She said "No." A sepoy was with me. The defendant and my wife were then taken to the constable, and I was directed to come to this Court for a warrant. I charge the defendant with taking away my wife for a bad purpose.

To the Court.—I never knew the defendant before this affair. She is no relative of mine or my wife. I was married to my wife five years ago. She lived with me for one year. I then sent her to my uncle at Malwan. She remained there fifteen days. She returned to Bombay with her mother and brother about a month ago, and lived at Dongree with her mother and brother. Her mother went to live at Lalwady, and then I took her to my house. I can prove my marriage. The marriage took place at Malwan. I do not know the prisoner enticed away my wife. When I went first to prisoner's house at Chinch Bunder I did not see my wife.

It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had not enticed away complainant's wife, but that the latter left her husband on account of ill-treatment, and lived with the prisoner. The Magistrate under these circumstances discharged the defendant.

RICE HUSKING MILLS.— Collector of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, being anxious to obtain information as to the machine best adapted for husking rice, with particulars of its original cost, working expenses, &c., suggested that information might be obtained from the Port Canning Company. If Mr. Swinhoe was correct in his statement at the late meeting, the company has not arrived at the desired result of obtaining the best mills itself.—*Englishman.*

WE anticipate a good meeting in July, and think that the Bangalore races will this year eclipse those gone by. Already the muster on the course is strong, and some very promising horses are commencing stronger work. Chapman, we observe, is at work again : he is riding two or three very smart Arabs. Tyrell has two Walers and Copenhagen, who, we are confident will make a very respectable run for the Cup. Clarke has also his horses in training, and when Tingey arrives with the Madras stable, and Williamson with Mr. Merry's, we may be able to speak a little more definitely on the probable winners and losers. Davis, we hear, is bringing Nursing Rao's stable to Bangalore, and as before mentioned we anticipate plenty of good running. —*Bangalore Herald*, May 21.

MR. SUCCARAM RAMCHUNDER DIXIT, Kharbaree of the Akulkote Showasthan, has resigned his appointment. This individual has been charged by one Shreneewas Ramchunder, one of the late Kharbarees of the Raja of Akulkote, for defamation, and forgery. These cases will be heard on Monday next, by Dr. A. G. Fraser the Railway Magistrate.—*Poona Observer*, May 26.

ON Tuesday last, the usual Durbar was held in honour of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India's birthday, at the Sungum Court of Adawlut, when the Sirdars of the Deccan and other native gentlemen were present. The Agent for Sirdars, R. White, Esquire having informed the object of the durbar, the durbarries were provided with pan sooparee, flowers, &c. On this occasion as is customary "Poshags" of the value of about eleven hundred rupees were distributed to seventeen of the Sirdars.—*Ibid.*

DR. E. H. R. LANGLEY, Assistant Surgeon 24th Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, in view to his obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Dr. Langley has been amongst us since the arrival of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and during his stay here he has made himself very popular both with the European residents as well as the natives. He has also gained the good opinion from those to whom he rendered timely aid in the hour of sickness. Dr. Langley has always been a kind friend to the poor. To these he not only gave his professional aid, gratis, but supplied them with medicine and other little luxuries from his private purse, and this kindness towards them will not soon be forgotten. Dr. Langley leaves behind him his good deeds, and we can now only wish him a safe journey to his native land.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th May, was 269, being 28 less than in the preceding week 100 less than the total of the week ending 25th May 1869, and 151 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 82 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	3	2	...	1	.	1	...	8	1
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Market..................	75,402	...	5	..	1	2	3	...	18	12
Mandwee.................	41,152	6	4	...	5	1	3	...	25	16
Chuckla	41,442	2	5	...	1	4	3	...	17	9
Oomburkharee	63,020	6	4	...	3	5	4	1	29	10
Dongree	60,259	1	6	...	2	...	4	...	12	4
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	3	...	2	2	1	1	13	...
Phunuswaree.............	22,529	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	9	1
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	4	...	2	2	1	...	18	...
Kharatalao..............	23,454	4	8	...	1	1	4	1	22	13
Koombarwara	23,085	1	5	...	1	2	...	...	11	4
Khetwaree	29,177	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	8	...
Chaoputee	6,184	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mazagon.................	21,784	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
Tarwaree................	9,462	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	15	...	1	4	...	...	31	3
Parel...................	7,002	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	1
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Seo	12,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mahim...................	19,450	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	4
Worlee..................	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	...
Bombay	816,562	29	77	0	26	27	45	7	269	82
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		36	204	27	24	43	34	5	420	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	3	2	...	3	...	4	...	15	6
Brahmin	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	9	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	16	37	...	13	9	21	3	121	24
Hindoo out-caste	...	9	...	1	1	4	...	16	2
Mussulman	7	18	...	5	11	10	...	72	37
Parsee.......................	1	4	...	1	3	...	1	15	7
Jew..........................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	8	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Negro-African................	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Chinese......................	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	29	77	..	26	27	45	4	269	82
Corresponding week 1869......	66	102	15	27	51	45	2	369	80

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 26th May, 3-40 P.M.—H. M. ship Dryad sailed for Galle yesterday.

COOL THEFT BY A CABIN BOY.

A COURT of Petty Sessions was held in the Fort Police Court yesterday—Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, presiding, and Captain Walshe and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit also on the bench—when Joao Fernandez, a Portuguese servant, was charged with theft of Rs. 1,400. The circumstances of the case were that prisoner was engaged as a cabin boy on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Golconda, in the service of Mr. Dobb, chief engineer. In February last Mr. Dobb had a deal of money in his cabin and missed, first his servant and then fourteen notes for Rs. 100. He thereon laid an information in the police court, a warrant was obtained and sent to Mangalore, whither it was supposed the prisoner had gone, and he was there arrested. He was living in his sister's house and, on that being searched, Rs. 1,030 was recovered.

The information laid by Mr. Dobb was as follows :— "I am in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's service, and chief engineer of the steamship Golconda. On Tuesday, the 15th February, about six or seven o'clock in the morning, in consequence of the absence of the servant, named Joao Fernandez, I made search in one of my cabin drawers, where about a fortnight ago I knew I had placed 14 currency notes of Rs. 100 each. I had last seen them safe on Monday last. I have reason to believe that the said Joao Fernandez has absconded from Bombay for Mangalore, taking my currency notes with him. He was in my service and I charge him with theft of the notes and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

A warrant was accordingly issued and the prisoner was taken into custody at Mangalore, of which place he is a native, and brought to Bombay. The larger portion of the stolen notes, amounting to Rs. 1,030, was found in the house of the prisoner's sister at Mangalore. As the prosecutor expected to leave Bombay shortly the case was heard at the Petty Sessions.

Mr. Dobb afterwards identified the prisoner, on his being brought to Bombay, and asked that the case should be disposed of by the Petty Sessions as he was about to leave Bombay.

Yesterday the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

The President of the Court remarked to the prosecutor that he surely now saw the mistake in leaving so much money loose, to which Mr. Dobb replied that he saw the danger but they were busy on board at the time and had been paid only shortly before. In passing sentence, Mr. Connon said the prisoner had pleaded guilty—and it would have been impossible to doubt the evidence if it had been gone into—of robbery from a master who he dared say had treated him kindly and well. If his master did not so treat him there was no occasion for remaining longer than he (prisoner) wanted. If he thought that he, with confidence placed in him, could play so false as this and escape detection and punishment he was mistaken. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that he should be imprisoned with hard labour for twelve months, and that when the surgeon of the goal considered he was able to bear further punishment he should receive thirty stripes of a rattan.

The Rs. 1,030 was handed to the prosecutor.

LIFE OF ZOROASTER.

III.

IN several Persian works we find that there are different meanings given of the name Zoroaster. But in the time when those works were written the science of comparative philology did not exist. Hence in tracing the etymology of the name of Zoroaster the Persian writers were as extravagant and absurd as several writers in the mediæval ages who derived the word 'mors' from 'amarus,' because death is bitter, or from 'Mars,' because death is frequent in war. The science of comparative philology had its rise in the commencement of the present century. To the development of this science several of the most curious and interesting facts in the realm of intellectual phenomena are due. It demonstrates beyond all doubt that the Hindoos, the Persians, and the Greeks were originally one people, and lived in one country, a fact which does not rest at all on documentary evidence. Language then of late has been found a rich mine for speculation and research, embodying as it does the progress of the human mind from the sprightliness of its infancy to the solidity of its matured state. In tracing the primitive sources from which a word is derived, the mind is as much disciplined and amused as in the solution of a problem in Euclid. It is very pleasing and curious to contemplate that the civilized Englishmen of the nineteenth century and the Hindoos of the present day paid in times of old their offering to the same gods, and lived in harmony together. If it had not been so, how could the English words 'unguent' and 'ointment' have closely resembled the Sanscrit root *anj* and the Gujarat verb *anjoun* ? How striking it is that the Latin word 'deus' shows that all the principal religions can be traced to one common source. The modified form 'deva' of 'deus' means in Sanscrit 'brightness,' and is applied to the Deity in the Vedas : in the Buddhist Tri-pitaka, the same word is used for goblins, and servants who waited on Buddha, because the Buddhist did not believe in the god of the Brahmins : in the Zend Avesta the word 'daeva' is used to signify 'devils,' and the author of all things is spoken of as 'Ormuzd.' The different meanings of the word 'deva' in different religions is in fact a synopsis of the essential difference that subsists between those religions. On account of this pleasure and instruction it affords, the study of etymology is being vigorously prosecuted, and words are being traced to their primitive hidden sources. The word 'Zoroaster' was anxiously cut into parts with a view to find out its meaning by Professor Burnouf, the scholar who first attempted to explain grammatically every word in the Zend Avesta, and who in fact has imparted energy and life to the chaotic character of the religious books of the Parsees. He interpreted the word first to mean 'the keeper of a yellow camel,' but Lassen having adopted the meaning of 'the golden star,' which was approved by Dr. Windischmann, Burnouf rejected his own meaning in preference to that of Lassen. But several serious objections were raised with regard to these two meanings, which appeared unanswerable ; and Dr. Windischmann himself began to entertain doubts about the meaning suggested by Lassen, to which he had given his concurrence. Thus the meaning of the word 'Zoroaster' remained unascertained. Dr. Haug also proposed some meanings of the word, but he does not seem to have put any great confidence in his own conjectures.

Out of no less than eight meanings given by Zend scholars of the word 'Zoroaster,' Mr. Cama adopts the original meaning of Burnouf, viz., 'the keeper of a yellow camel,' as, he says very candidly enough, this meaning is in harmony with the custom that was prevalent of giving similar names to men at the time when the Avesta was written, and as this can be cited as one of the proofs of the real existence of Zoroaster. If the prophet had been a mythical personage, only a fabulous name would have been given to him, and not the real name of a human being. Why the other seven meanings have been rejected no reason is given except that they do not prove the existence of the prophet. Mr. Cama then proceeds upon an assumption that such a one as Zoroaster once existed in the world, and approves that which favours his assumption, and disapproves that which clashes with it.

Whenever the name of Zoroaster occurs in the Avesta, it is preceded by the word 'Spitama,' which we are told was the family from which the prophet was descended. In *Hom Yasht* a conversation takes place between Hom and Zoroaster. Hom was a prophet and had prescribed several ceremonies to the people, which, if carefully observed, secured to a man a brave and heroic son. Hom proceeds to say that Pourushacpa was one of those who had faithfully observed those ceremonies, and as a consequence he had a son born of the character, bravery, and worth of Spitama Zoroaster. From this it is apparent that the name of the father of Zoroaster was Pourushacpa. Nowhere in the Avesta is the name of the mother of Zoroaster distinctly mentioned : we are simply told that he was born of a woman. The prophet was born on the banks of the river Darji, which issued from the mountain of Jabar. It is disputed whether the river was in Persia or not, yet it is generally acknowledged that the river flowed in Persia and that Zoroaster was a native of that country.

A PARSEE.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is an official Statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports, during the month of April 1870.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,030,000	8,54,400	Sandringham	Liverpool.
2,931,320	12,44,937	Slieve Donard	,,
2,440,480	9,41,202	Steamer Breadalbane	,,
2,949,520	10,26,489	Teviotdale	,,
2,911,104	11,55,550	Ardgovan	,,
2,803,696	12,12,172	Arethusa	,,
1,820,896	7,53,995	Bonnie Dundee	,,
2,800,672	10,76,369	Westminster	,,
2,172,800	8,64,190	Steamer Neera*	,,
354,592	1,31,900	Do. Behar	,,
1,963,184	8,31,553	Do. Spartan	,,
417,676	1,49,972	Do. Rangoon	,,
1,563,856	6,09,524	Do. Fire Queen	,,
1,575,504	5,95,561	Ambrose	,,
1,551,312	6,22,190	Duke of Newcastle	,,
2,541,504	9,55,151	Steamer Dido	,,
1,497,552	5,63,505	J. P. Wheeler	,,
2,245,152	8,74,553	Steamer Milbank	,,
2,285,808	9,40,121	Do. Apollo	,,
1,247,232	4,50,028	Unicorn	Falmouth.
2,733,808	10,43,912	Steamer Bywell Castle ..	Liverpool.
318,528	1,15,212	Do. Candia	,,
2,647,736	10,05,910	City of York	Havre.
2,200,912	8,16,2[illegible]0	City of Brussels	,,
117,600	45,000	Steamer Africa	Marseilles.
351,624	1,29,246	Do. Sphinx	,,
176,400	67,[illegible]00	Do. Neera*	,,
103,040	48,805	Do. Behar	Havre.
39,312	15,000	Do. Behar	Marseilles.
197,960	82,250	Do. Rangoon	Havre.
346,528	1,06,907	Do. Asie	Marseilles.
140,728	51,173	Do. Asie	Havre.
297,136	1,21,306	Do. Candia	,,
60,480	23,620	Do. Candia	Marseilles.
2,356,704	8,46,8[illegible]0	Do. Robert Lowe	Havre.
605,864	2,07,277	Do. Sphinx	Trieste.
583,044	2,12,960	Do. Neera*	,,
68,544	12,180	Do. Behar	,,
19,600	7,500	Do. Candia	,,
174,832	44,600	Do. Africa	Naples.
129,752	41,976	Do. Sphinx	Venice.
60,768	15,400	Do. Sphinx	Naples.
188,160	59,175	Do. Neera	Venice.
469,840	1,49,800	Do. Africa	Genoa.
390,432	1,33,702	Do. Sphinx	,,
80,536	29,325	Do. Neera*	,,
58,800	17,782	Do. Behar	,,
96,432	30,917	Do. Asie	,,
19,000	7,500	Do. Rangoon	,,
19,600	5,000	Do. Neera*	Barcelona.
67,200	23,950	Do. Asie	,,
1,087,800	3,83,762	Auriga	Amsterdam
727,076	2,30,860	Str. Viscount Canning...	Hongkong.
678,944	2,24,448	Do. Travancore	,,
5,97,716	2,12,208	Aguia	,,
1,55,288	60,165	Goddard	,,
1,903,552	6,79,840	Steamer Albatross.......	Suez.
41,552	17,10	Bugla Futthelkhair	Mocalla.
13,410	6,000	Steamer Snip	Hoodeida.
32,256	14,400	Bugla Futtay Rajai	Mocalla.
60,482,604 or Candies 77,146 4/7 = 1,54,292 Bales.	2,32,74,150	Total.	

* Port Clearance granted on the 29th March 1870.

BANGALORE VOLUNTE

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Mysore from the 21st December 1868, designated *The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*, the following appointments in that corps have been notified :—

To be Honorary Colonel.—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To be Commandant.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. S. Simpson, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Adjutant.—Captain W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps.

THE DERBY SWEEP.

(*Englishman*, May 23.)

THIS clamour about the drawing of the Calcutta Derby Sweep is becoming not only undignified but snobbish. A man who cannot lose his stakes without whimpering should stand aloof from all games of chance. Very likely it might have been more judicious had the Committee of Management either adhered to the old system, or publicly announced their intention to make a change. It is easy to see and say that now, after the event ; but gentlemen, conscious of the purity of their motives, and believing that they had to do with gentlemen, may very well be pardoned if they attached but small importance to the manner of the drawing, provided it were fair to all alike. That the holders of such of the first thirty-six tickets as turned out blanks should grumble a little for the first half hour, may be placed to the debit of human frailty, but all other ticket holders should rather have been pleased at their own apparently increased chance of success. After all, who purchases a ticket with any reasonable expectation of drawing a prize ? In this case the odds were ten thousand to one against winning the lakh of rupees, and of course had the amount been greater the chance of success would have been still less. It cannot, therefore, be any base feeling of greed and covetousness that induces one to go in for this sort of thing. A ticket is taken as affording a pleasurable excitement, just as one has a shy at Rouge et Noir or the Roulette table.

Most of us at one period or another of our lives have expended hours of the night better devoted to beauty sleep, in devising some wondrous martingale that was sure to break the bank, but which only succeeded in sending us back to our virtuous homes in a third-class carriage and as steerage passengers. But who more joyful ? How delightful it was to travel with the honest unaffected artisans who jabbered an unintelligible patois, but who, nevertheless, "in the spirit of affable gladness," smoked your best Havannahs and, as Lord Stowell said of his brother Lord Eldon, drank any *given* quantity of liquor. Then how pleasant it was to sit on deck and face the breeze that tanned your cheeks and gave you the appearance of foreign travel. If it chanced to be rough, you might possibly get a ducking, but that was rather refreshing than otherwise in the intervals of sea-sickness. But whoever thought of forswearing Baden or Wiesbaden, Homburg or Spa, because the luck of the tables had been too much for that triumph of calculation, the midnight martingale ? This surely is the proper spirit in which to regard this slight *contretemps* at the Bengal Club. We have lost Rs. 16 this year—well, it is a bore and might have gone towards payment of Sir R. Temple's Three and one-eighth. But it can't be helped, and next year we can make up for the loss by risking double. In any case, let us not give Mr. "Charles Hartley," the opportunity of saying to us : "Cur ! *me querelis exanimas tuis.*"

THE NEW TRADE ROUTE TO EASTERN TURKESTAN.

THE following rules for the guidance of the Joint Commissioners appointed under Article III. of the Treaty with Cashmere, which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, have been officially published :—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE JOINT COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE NEW ROUTE TO EASTERN TURKESTAN.

I.—As it is impossible, owing to the character of the climate, to retain the commissioners throughout the year, the period during which they shall exercise their authority shall be taken to commence on 15th May, and to end on 1st December, or till such further time as the passage of traders renders their residence on the road necessary.

II.—During the absence of either commissioner, cases may be heard and decided by the other commissioner, subject to appeal to the joint commissioners.

III.—In the months when the joint commissioners are absent, *i. e.*, between 1st December and 15th May, or the dates that may hereafter be determined, all cases which may arise shall be decided by the Wuzeer of Ladakh, subject to appeal to the joint commissioners.

IV.—The joint commissioners shall not interfere in cases other than those which affect the development, freedom, and safety of the trade, and the objects for which the treaty is concluded, and in which one of the parties or both are either British subjects or subjects of a foreign State.

V.—In civil disputes the commissioners shall have power to dispose of all cases, whatever be the value of the property in litigation.

VI.—When the commissioners agree, their decision shall be final in all cases. When they are unable to agree, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves in writing to abide by his award. Should the parties not be able to agree upon a single arbitrator, each party shall name one and the two commissioners shall name a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

VII.—In criminal cases of the kind referred to in clause 4, the powers of the commissioners shall be limited to offences such as in British territory would be tried by a subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and, as far as possible, the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be followed. Cases of a more heinous kind and of offences against the special laws regarding religion in Cashmere, should be made over to the Maharajah for trial if the accused be not an European British subject ; in the latter case, he should be forwarded to the nearest British Court of competent jurisdiction for trial.

VIII.—All fines levied in criminal cases and all stamp receipts levied according to the rates in force for civil suits in the Maharajah's dominions shall be credited to the Cashmere treasury. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall, if British subjects, be sent to the nearest British jail. If not British subjects, the offenders shall be made over for imprisonment in the Maharajah's jails.

IX.—If any places come within the line of road from which the towns of Leh, &c., are supplied with fuel, or wood for building purposes, the joint commissioners shall so arrange with the Wuzeer of Ladakh that those supplies are not interfered with.

X.—Whatever transactions take place within the limits of the road shall be considered to refer to goods in bond. If a trader opens his load and disposes of a portion, he shall not be subject to any duty, so long as the goods are not taken for consumption into the Maharajah's territory across the line of road. And good left for any length of time in the line of road, subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioners, shall be free.

XI.—Where a village lies within the jurisdiction of the joint commissioners, then, as regards the collection of revenue, or in any case where there is necessity for the interference of the usual revenue authorities, in matters having no connection with trade, the joint commissioners have no power whatever to interfere ; but to prevent misunderstanding, it is advisable that the revenue officials should first communicate with the joint commissioners before proceeding to take action against any person within their jurisdiction. The joint commissioners can then exercise their discretion to deliver up the person sought, or to make a summary enquiry to ascertain whether their interference is necessary or not.

XII.—The Maharajah agrees to give Rs. 5,000 this year for the construction of the road and bridges, and in future years His Highness agrees to give Rs. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the road and bridges. Similarly, for the repairs of serais, a sum of Rs. 100 per annum for each serai will be given.

Should further expenditure be necessary, the joint commissioners will submit a special report to the Maharajah, and ask for a specific grant. This money will be expended by the joint commissioners, who will employ free labour at market rates for this purpose. The officers in Ladakh and in British territory shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply laborers on the indent of the commissioners at market rates. No tolls shall be levied on the bridges on this line of road.

XIII.—As a temporary arrangement, and until the line of road has been demarcated, or till the end of this year, the joint commissioners shall exercise the powers described in these rules over the several roads taken by the traders through Ladakh from Lahoul and Spiti.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING,
,, T. D. FORSYTH.

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THE JUDGES' FURLOUGH RULES.

The Governor General in Council has decided that the words "furlough or extraordinary leave" at the end of Section IV. (which runs—"Except under Rule VII., furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of last return from furlough or extraordinary leave") of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Judges of High Courts, and certain other officers, published in the Notification of this department, No. 2526, dated the 7th August 1869, shall be held to mean furlough under those rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a High Court Judge or such other officer.

A DAINTY JACKAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—An extraordinary accident has taken place in a gentleman's house at Koomartolee in Calcutta. It has been said that on the 18th instant, a child of a native gentleman, about more than a month old, was sleeping near the bosom of its mother on a two-storied room, when, at about 7½ P.M., the mother fell slightly asleep, a jackal entered the room, and took away the baby from the arms of the mother to a little distance from the room. At this time some of the members of the house entered the apartment, when the animal ran away, leaving the child wounded. It is strange that the baby made no noise whatever when carried away by the jackal, which would have awakened the mother. Notwithstanding this perilous wound, the child is said to be still alive. May I not conclude this to be from the sheer carelessness of the mother? If the room doors were closed and proper care taken, this accident could have no opportunity to come to pass. In conclusion, I would suggest that mothers nursing such little babies should always carefully watch their offsprings.

Calcutta, 21st May, 1870. R. C. S.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

When one is travelling it is exceedingly vexatious to be delayed for some hours in order to suit the mails; but when safely at home again the punctual delivery of the morning's letter seems far to outweigh any little inconvenience that passengers have to undergo in order to secure this. The railway companies take of course the side of the travellers, while the Director-General of Post Offices looks after the letter-bags. Mr. Monteath and the East Indian Railway seem to have had an amicable battle-royal lately, and as it has ended in a draw the result is probably equitable.

In February last it was agreed that a certain mail service should be introduced in April, but when April came, for some reason or other a different service was brought into force, under which a slow train was used to carry the Bombay mails and passengers from Allahabad upwards, while the down-mails and passengers for Calcutta were kept for about five hours at Allahabad. Seeing the inconvenience of this to their clients, the East Indian Railway Company decided to adopt in May the service agreed upon in February, and the Delhi Railway Company assented. But suddenly, within a day or two of the end of the month, it was discovered that the trains did not fit into each other as they should have done at Gazeeabad, and that if the change were made all the Punjab would have to post its home letters a day sooner. There was nothing left for it but to make the trains run as in April, and this was done. The sudden change must have given a great deal of trouble and annoyance to the officers of the East Indian line, and, considering the difficulty of altering a through train service on a length of 1,000 miles, it is highly creditable to their traffic management that everything went so smoothly.

An entirely new service is now proposed. It is found that so long as the trains have to run at slow speed over the newly-opened portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there is no way of avoiding the detention of either the up or the down-mail at Allahabad for five hours, without running four mail trains a day between Allahabad and Mooltan, that is to say, by sending the Bombay mails to and from Gazeeabad by slow trains and beyond that by specials. It has, therefore, been decided to detain the up-mail from Calcutta at this station for five hours, and to make the mail for Bombay start at about 4-30 A. M., soon after the arrival of the down-mail from the Punjab, which will leave Gazeeabad at 12-50 P.M. and arrive at Howrah, as now, at 8-45 A.M. This timing still prevents the delivery of letters in Calcutta until the middle of the day, but the saving of time by the use of the chord line will put this to rights as soon as it is opened. The whole arrangement is of course temporary, and will only last until the banks of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are a little more consolidated. The delay of the up-mails seems awkward, but it can hardly be helped without undue expense, and it is better that this should occur than that the Bombay mails should be delayed. The necessity of passing the Thull Ghat in daylight makes the convenience of Upper India subservient to the timing on the Great Indian Peninsula line; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in increasing the speed below Jubbulpore as soon as it can be done with safety.—*Pioneer*, May 24.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The provisions of Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act) are declared to be applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain A. Murray, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Oudh, has been appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that province, during the absence of Captain N. M. T. Horsford, absent on furlough to Europe.

Simla Derby Sweep.—"It was considered advisable to annul the *Simla Derby Sweep* advertized in your paper. There were so very few applications for tickets, that remittances have been returned to the senders, as it was not worth while getting up the lottery. D. S. Henry. Simla, 20th May 1870."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of "Khan" upon Moulvie Ziáy-uddin, Assistant Professor of the Delhi College, in appreciation of his linguistic attainments, and in recognition of his services in the cause of education.—*Gazette of India.*

There is a good deal of anxiety displayed in certain quarters to make out that cholera is raging in Benares. Why not exercise ingenuity in the other direction, if the ghastly subject need be argued about at all? The clearly ascertained fact is that, in the ten days ending 21st instant, the total number of deaths from that disease, imputed and actual, was only 22, which for a very large native city is to say that cholera is certainly not raging.—*Pioneer*, May 24.

The transfer of the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts to Rungamattea was carried out last year. Buildings are, we hear, fast being run up; and a path is being opened out from the station past the Burkhul Falls, designed to facilitate the advance of the force likely to accompany the special officer whom it has been proposed to station at Rutton Poea's villages, to control the Howlong Kookies and prevent frontier raids in that quarter.—*Pioneer.*

The devastation caused by wild elephants in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack led the Bengal Government to try the effect of a kheddah this last season under its own supervision. Captain Johnstone, now in political charge of Keonjhur, is an experienced kheddah officer, and sanction was given to his doing what he could to capture these animals. He succeeded in securing forty-seven, worth at the time of capture some Rs. 45,000. In October their value will of course be much greater. The whole have been made over to the Commissariat, and we only hope that the department will be more fortunate with these than with its own captures. The mortality among newly-caught elephants is something enormous, and we are not surprised at it. Every Commissariat officer thinks he understands elephants. The poor beasts are, however, generally made over to sergeants who would not be trusted to treat a cow. The mahouts play what pranks they please, and Government only sees the results in the mortality rolls. We doubt, indeed, if it does see them. We have a strong suspicion that such documents are very summarily disposed of. Elephants must be brought under the management of specially chosen officers. Instead of being scattered abroad at many different stations, they ought during the hot weather and rains to be brought together at some suitable place, where, with ample fodder and proper stabling, they could be carefully tended, their diseases studied, and their training perfected. We should like uncommonly to see the accounts of the Commissariat kheddahs and elephant parks for the last few years, with full particulars as to mortality, and so on. The result would, we believe, astonish the tax-payers.—*Pioneer.*

M. EMILE OLLIVIER AND THE PLEBISCITE.

M. Ollivier issued the following address to his constituents in the Department of the Var:—

"My dear Fellow-citizens,—It is said in the country that it is a good thing occasionally to cut out the dead wood from trees, in order that the living branches may thrive more vigorously. The Emperor, in like manner, is about to cut out the dead wood of the Constitution, that it may possess a new and youthful vigour. On the 8th of May he will ask you to say whether he has done rightly. I advise you all to reply with earnestness to this appeal, and to present yourselves at the ballot with a bulletin upon which shall be inscribed 'Yes.' Some among you will invite you to reply 'No.' Do not listen to them. You have known me for a long time. Many among you recollect my speeches when, in early life, I passed through your districts. Let them say whether my words have not always been directed against violence, anger, and hatred, and whether I did not then oppose revolutionary doctrines with as much resolution as I do now. Do you know whence proceeds this unity in my ideas? It is from the unity of my sentiments. In politics I have only had one passion—love for the great and good people of France; and it is the desire of relieving its sufferings, of raising its intellectual, material, and moral position, that has induced me to resign myself to the daily miseries of public life. Now, which is the expiatory victim of revolutions? Is it not the people? When order is disturbed in the streets, and when business is at a standstill, Providence does not interpose a revolution in the elements above us—the sun continues to ripen the ears of corn, the bunches of grapes, and the rich man is never without provision. But what desolation, on the contrary, is there in the poor labourer's dwelling! That is why I have always detested revolutions. Do not listen to those who would counsel you to vote 'No.' Suppose that on the 8th of May they were to be triumphant in the Var and throughout the country, what would happen? They would take vengeance—they would imprison and exile; they would establish the social Republic, they would assail the rich as they promise at their meetings to do. But afterwards? That would only be for one stormy day. The nation, ashamed of its momentary weakness, would speedily rise up and say, 'We have had enough of anarchy and disorder,' and in their turn all those who had struck others would be rudely stricken. Suppose, on the contrary, that our friends should triumph, how different everything would be! A long period of security, confidence, and peace would be assured to us. Relieved from constitutional discussions, from interpellations, threats of disturbances, prophecies of revolution, the Emperor and his Ministers will be able to occupy themselves with even more solicitude than heretofore in finding means to improve the position of those who possess nothing without violating the rights of those who have property, and we shall not have to fear those times of civil war when sons, instead of closing the eyes of their fathers, have their own eyes closed by their parents. Go then, my dear fellowcountrymen, to the vote with unanimity and ardour. At the last legislative elections triumphing over the Revolution by your free initiative, you furnished to France an example which was followed at Lyons, and which will be imitated everywhere. Resume that course on the occasion of the *Plébiscite*; unite, organize, and do not allow yourselves to be intimidated by those who supply their want of numbers by amount of noise. If they uttered honeyed words I could understand that you might be beguiled. But how could you do otherwise than resist language so gross, consisting in baseness and insult, a worthy expression of materialist doctrines in which neither the soul of man nor the idea of God has any place? Send us a good majority. I shall receive it as a proof of your affection, and my powers of helping you will thereby be increased.—Emile Ollivier."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 28th April.

One of the most startling events connected with the Turf has been the sudden uprising of a dark horse from an outside position to that of first favourite for the Derby. The great Rugby stable that has furnished so many Derby favourites—but only one winner—has given us another hot and strong. For some little time past Sunshine has not been going in the market quite as well as her backers could wish, although reported to be going like great guns on Weathercook Hill. But the market rarely errs, and last Saturday there was an explanation of the hostility against the mare in the sudden bound on Macgregor into the premiership. This horse, as you are aware, has been often supposed to be better than Sunshine, but as no one knew anything about him, and declined to meet his engagements, people gradually came to believe that he was only a bogie, and that Mr. Merry had nothing better or so good as Sunshine and Sunlight in his stable; but now—*hey presto*—these two have disappeared and Macgregor has come what is popularly termed "a hopper," scattering dismay among touts and prophets,—the former gentry especially—for they would not have him at any price and described him as "a three-cornered brute," "not worth three and four pence," and by similar disparaging expressions. I like the touts to be discomfited for they *are* such liars,—and as for the prophets they are so accustomed to eating their words, that it will be no difficult task for them to unsay all they have said, and make out the animal they have been terming "strictly second-class" as possessing every qualification for a race-horse under heaven. All this time no one ventures to say for certain how Macgregor has been tried, or whether he has been tried at all, though of course, there are wonderful people who will tell you that he was put through the mill with Sunshine and know to a fraction what the trial was. Omniscience is, as I have before this had occasion to remark, the foible of certain hangers-on of the race-course and the betting-ring, more especially among the class of writers for the sporting press; and if these gentry don't know, why it is very simple to invent. The only thing really known is that a very heavy commission has been sent into the market to back Macgregor for the Two Thousand and the Derby, and that they take 7 to 2 about him for the former and 8 to 1 for the latter as I write, a momentous fact, because, in this instance, it is not the public money that is forestalling the stable, for the public meddles not with dark horses (except in the case of Blair Athol), and we must, therefore, believe that it is Mr. Merry's own investments that first stirred the market and made an outsider first favourite for the Derby. Blair Athol was certainly backed by the public, who stuck to him through good and evil report in the most pertinacious manner; but then it was the blood of Blink Bonny and Queen Mary that caused that *furore*, and if a three legged foal had been dropped by either of these celebrated mares he or she would have found people to believe in him. Now Macgregor, though well bred enough—by Macaroni out of Necklace,—has nothing so popular either on sire or dam side as Stockwell, Blink Bonny, or any of their famous ancestors, and probably one reason why the touts have all along treated his pretensions as second rate is that he may be like his sire Macaroni, not particularly taking to the eye. Macaroni, though a horse of grand symmetry, did not fill the eyes as the saying is, and had no particular point about him on which you could seize at first sight. Consequently he was no favourite with the touts, and it may be that they have overlooked his son for the same reason. But the time is drawing on when we shall all see him and judge for ourselves. Next Monday morning the Warren Hill or the race-ground at Newmarket (whichever locality the favourite selects for exercise) will be crowded with lords and touts, talent and ignorance, flats and sharps, all anxious to have a look at the winner of the Derby that is to be. He will have to fight out the Two-Thousand contest with the speedy Kingcraft, but his admirers maintain the Derby is over. Well, I shall see him and form my own opinion. I do not like dark horses as a rule, never back them; but, of course, a horse who is supported in the way this one has been, while his owner has two such animals as Sunshine and Sunlight in the stable, must be treated with proper respect. If he wins the Guineas, why then in all probability the Derby is over, but he will have to beat Kingcraft to do this, and I must say I prefer public form. A friend of mine has taken 25 to 1 in hundreds about Mr. Merry's horse for the double event, Guineas and Derby, and if the former comes off, what a very nice lot he has got. The event is now only a question of hours, and I do hope we shall have a day's rain before the 3rd of May, for the ground is getting like iron and the wind is as cold as it was in February. They have been racing at Croydon this week, both steeple-chasing and on the flat, the former a real cruelty to animals this weather. You will see that the Cruelty Prevention Society have been fruitlessly prosecuting George Holman for punishing The Doctor in the Liverpool steeple-chase. Misled by some "tall" writing from the pen of "Hotspur" in the *Daily Telegraph*, who described The Doctor's sides as being *fairly ripped up with the spurs*, the society brought their action for cruelty, and have been taught a lesson they will not I presume forget not to depend on sensational writing. In the witness-box the excellent "Hotspur" coolly admitted that this was a mere *façon de parler*, and that he did not even mean to say it was a very severe finish! Poor Mr. Coham, the secretary, is not accustomed evidently to sporting literature. I would recommend him a diligent study thereof. It will save the pockets of the society and himself some trouble.

The operas are doing well though neither Sessi at the Garden nor Rébeaux at the Lane have made any mark. I went to hear the former the other night in the Flauto Magico, and thought her voice hard and her appearance unprepossessing. Much has been said about her "wealth of yellow hair,"—all her own doubtless; but then any lady who chose to go to the expense might buy an equal quantity, so I don't see that Sessi has any great pull. It was a treat to hear and see Titiens once more and so the house seemed to *think*, for they welcomed her right royally. But as for the Magic Flute, I registered a vow and that was never again! never again! I was wearied to death long before it was over, and though here and there is a quaint melody that pleases you for the moment, the general effect is heavy to a degree. Cremorne is to be opened next week under the management of Mr. Baum, a gentleman who supplies gloves and opera glasses to the *demi monde*, and has I believe a very extensive connection. He promises great things, but at present the weather is sadly against out-of-door amusements, and we have got back to overcoats and fur jackets.

The Mordaunt case is on again, and the point of law has been argued, not very successfully I fear, by Sergeant Ballantine. Why was not the first legal talent retained on both sides I wonder. Was it etiquette that the counsel who conducted the case in the preliminary enquiry should carry it on? If so, it is an etiquette of which Sir Charles Mordaunt may have to regret the observance. Lord Penzance and the Chief Baron, too, seemed to expect more arguments from the learned sergeant than they got. Very good is the latter at the Central Criminal or the Mansion House, excellent at cross-examination and addressing the jury for the defence, but not good at a point of law. It is stated that a noble connection by marriage of the Moncrieffe family offered Sir Charles Mordaunt £50,000 to forego further proceedings. I cannot credit it, but still the nobleman in question, there is no doubt, has evinced more than once his belief that gold will do anything, even buy men and women. In the course of his life he may find reason for his belief.—*Pioneer.*

A CARDINAL ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The *Eastern Budget* contains the following:—

"The first printed protest by a cardinal against the doctrine of the Papal infallibility has just been published at Naples, under the title of 'De Summi Pontificis Infallibilitate Personati.' Its author, the Austrian Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, begins by guarding himself against the view that the opponents of Papal infallibility are also the adversaries of Papal authority and supremacy; an accusation which, he says, is obviously unjust and uncharitable. He next proceeds to combat the arguments in favour of Papal infallibility of the Jesuit Bellarmin and especially of Dr. Manning. In opposition to these arguments he brings forward the following points:—1. A doctrine which is neither indicated in the Holy Scriptures nor in tradition so as to be at once recognized everywhere by all—and such a doctrine is that of personal infallibility—can never be a subject of dogmatical definition. 2. The principal defect of the doctrine is that it gives the right of decision in matters of faith to the Pope alone, and thereby deprives of such right the other depositors of the apostolic office. 3. It should be remembered that neither the Pope, nor the bishops, are masters of God's Word; they are its servants, and they must learn before they can teach. 4. Hitherto, as a matter of practice, all the Popes, including Pius IX. himself, have always consulted the bishops, &c. before coming to any important religious decision; but this will be impossible if the Pope is made personally infallible, for in such case he cannot ask or accept advice. 5. What is to become of Papal infallibility if the Pope should fall ill in mind or body—if a long vacancy were to occur in the Holy See—or, if in consequence of schism the validity of the Papal election should be doubtful? The pamphlet concludes by warmly urging the abandonment of the dogma of Papal infallibility as the only means of securing peace in the church.

"According to reports received at Vienna, a speech made at a recent sitting of the Council by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg created even a greater uproar than the famous one of Bishop Strossmayer. He said that the time for religious wars was past, and that an epoch of conciliation was at hand. It was equally unchristian, unintelligible, and incorrect to place the Protestants in the same category with heathens and atheists. The Roman Church and the Roman bishops must accept a word of advice on this subject from the German and Austrian prelates. The latter are in daily communication with Protestants, and know them better than those who never see them or read their books. The presiding legate, Cardinal de Angelis, here interrupted the speaker, and a warm dispute between the two cardinals ensued. The President strove repeatedly, but in vain, to silence the cardinal with his bell, and at length the bishops drowned his protests in a storm of hisses, in the midst of which the cardinal was carried from the tribune, half fainting from excitement, to his seat."

ENGLISH CONVENTS.

(*The Times.*)

It is long since the latent antagonism between Catholic and Protestant sentiment has been so deeply roused in this country as it has been by Mr. Newdegate's proposed inquiry into Conventual Institutions. A similar excitement was produced by the Papal Aggression and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act; but it soon died away, and it has been found possible of late for Ultramontanists to combine with their natural opponents for common political objects. The Irish Catholics were allied with English Nonconformists and Scotch Presbyterians on the great question of the Irish Church; they are allied with the most zealous of English Churchmen on the great question of National Education; and it needed just such an issue as Mr. Newdegate has raised to bring out the accidental and temporary nature of these alliances. The rupture thus precipitated must have occurred sooner or later, but it could not have occurred on a subject better calculated to embitter religious prejudice on both sides. Two Protests which appeared in our impression of yesterday are sufficient to show how unanimously the Catholic body resents the very idea of public supervision over Convents. The one signed by Catholic ladies declares, somewhat too broadly, that "the religious life in community is an invariable feature of Catholicism," to control which is sheer persecution. That signed by Catholic gentlemen emphatically deprecates "this or any other inquiry by authority of the State;" and in Ireland the Corporations of Dublin and Cork are passing vehement Resolutions against it, though it only applies to Great Britain. On the other hand, the great mass of Protestants throughout the United Kingdom are certainly in favour of Mr. Newdegate's motion, and that not only out of hostility to Rome, but upon ground of policy quite independent of creed. Let us, then, endeavour to ascertain wherein the cardinal difference of principle consists, and how far it may be possible to satisfy the legitimate demands of Protestants without needlessly outraging Catholic feeling.

The objection urged in the more elaborate of the Catholic Protests against any investigation whatever is, in effect, twofold. The memorialists submit, first, that it would be an unconstitutional violation of individual liberty, and, secondly, that it is justified by no proof of abuse. Their argument upon the first head is, however, singularly weak. It assumes that since "the Monasteries and Convents of Great Britain are the private homes of British subjects voluntarily associated together to practise the counsels of Christian perfection," they are entirely beyond the proper cognizance of law. This is a simple delusion. Nothing is really beyond the proper cognizance of law, and the maxim that an Englishman's house is his castle has no legal validity. Private houses may be searched for various purposes under magistrates' warrants, and even pulled down over the heads of their occupants where they endanger public safety. But we cannot admit that Convents, whether Catholic or Protestant, can justly be classed with private houses. They are colleges in which persons devote themselves at an early age to a life-long discipline, and become subject to an organized system of spiritual influence which may easily be perverted into terrorism. Their inmates may be perfectly free to come and go in a physical sense, and yet be bound by a moral chain of adamantine strength. The majority in them may be free, but individuals in them may be under coercion. It is vain to insist that Superiors have no legal powers of coercion, and depend for their authority on the free consent of the Sisterhood, if it requires superhuman vigour of will to rebel against that authority, supported as it is by the censures of a Church which has no pity on apostates. What the advocates of Convent Inspection maintain is that opportunities should be afforded to each nun, from time to time, of reasserting her own freedom without undergoing an ordeal of reproach which few could brave after long submission to Convent rule. Every one knows that "Convents are open to the visitation and inspection of their Bishops or other ecclesiastical superiors;" but this exclusively clerical visitation is the very thing of which Protestants are suspicious, and not without good reason. They are equally suspicious of it as exercised by their own clergy, and Mr. Newdegate's motion would be none the less popular if it embraced Anglican as well as Roman Catholic religious houses. It is not, however, a motion for the inspection of Convents, as the petitioners seem to suppose, but only for an inquiry into their existence, character, increase, and endowments. There have been similar inquiries into the management of our Universities and schools of every class; nor can it be objected that such institutions are privileged by legislation [illegible] while Convents are discountenanced. It would, indeed, be a strange argument for exempting Convents from inquiry that our laws regards them with disfavour; and the fact is that Roman Catholic charities are, in one respect, treated with peculiar indulgence, for they are excepted from the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners. But this consideration is really altogether irrelevant. The expediency of inquiring into the Conventual system depends solely on its possible liability to abuse, and here we come upon the second and stronger plea of the petitioners.

It must be admitted, in justice to the government of British and Irish Convents, that few, if any, gross scandals have ever been proved against them in courts of law. It may be natural that Protestant credulity should accept, without hesitation, stories of nuns driven by despair to madness or suicide, just as good Catholics look upon Protestant schools as seminaries of vice and infidelity, but the evidence of these horrors remains to be produced. It may, perhaps, be produced if the contemplated inquiry be granted, but it will not be surprising if the reverse should be the result, and Convents should gain in public estimation by an exposure of their secrets. It is well known that in Ireland most, if not all, the members of religious Sisterhoods are engaged in teaching or nursing, and we greatly doubt whether there are many examples in these realms of nuns pining away within Convent walls in sickly and unprofitable contemplation. If this be so, and if there be no such thing as involuntary detention, it is not easy to understand why the Roman Catholic laity should resist inquiry so obstinately. Their wisest course would be, while they may protest, if they feel it right, against the spirit of Mr. Newdegate's motion, to invite and welcome publicity. It does not follow that an inquiry, if instituted at all, should be conducted by a Parliamentary Committee. The mere fact that Sir John Simeon, who is unfortunately disabled by ill-health, is the only Roman Catholic member sitting for an English or Scotch constituency ought to be decisive against this particular mode of procedure. A Royal Commission might be so constituted as to deserve the confidence of English Catholics, and would have the further advantage that it might visit any Convent against which complaints might be made instead of bringing up the nuns to a Westminster committee-room. We can make great allowance for the dread of Roman Catholic families lest their relatives should be objected to such examinations before a Protestant audience as the witnesses in the Saurin case. We claim, in turn, a more charitable interpretation of Protestant motives than is evinced in either of the Memorials before us. There is such a thing, no doubt, as Protestant intolerance, but it is assuredly not the besetting sin of our own country or age. On the contrary, we have made sacrifices to religious liberty of which no Catholic nation has yet proved itself capable, and some of which are not easy to reconcile with the rules of State policy accepted by Catholic Governments. If Mr. Newdegate's success indicates any tendency to reaction, it is mainly due to the exorbitant pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy at the very moment that concession has been carried by a Protestant Government to the utmost verge of political honour. It is an ungrateful calumny to discribe the action of the House of Commons as "a declaration of war against the Catholics of the United Kingdom." There has been no declaration of war between Protestants and Catholics except that which reaches us from the Vatican, and that is a declaration of war, not against Protestantism only, but against the reason and conscience of mankind.

A STRANGE STORY.

The following extraordinary story is going the round of the Italian press. A wealthy grazier from the neighbourhood of Viterbo, in the Pontifical State, drove a quantity of cattle to market, found a buyer for the lot, and after making merry in town for the rest of the day after the fashion of his class, set out towards nightfall on his homeward journey in the company of a neighbour, who stood towards him on that footing of bastard relationship expressed in Italian by the term *compare*—one of the two, that is to say, was godfather of the other's child. The two *compari* proceeded together until their respective roads diverged, and then, after drinking a glass together at a rustic wineshop, separated. The grazier, who made no secret of his having bank notes about him to the value of 5000 francs, the proceeds of the sale of his bullocks, went on his way with a light heart, and perhaps a somewhat unsteady gait, the consequence of having pretty frequently lifted his hand to his mouth during the course of the day. At about half a mile from the place where he had taken leave of his *compare* our wayfarer was molested by three masked individuals, whose object was evidently robbery, but who finding nothing upon his person, for the grazier in a lucid interval had secreted his money under the lining of his hat, let him go without offering him further violence. The grazier, however, after thanking the saints for his good fortune, judged it prudent to retrace his steps, and to ask for hospitality that night under his *compare's* roof. The latter received him with open arms, and after having heard the story of the attempted robbery, and by what means the design had been frustrated, laid the cloth for supper, plied the flask anew, and sent his guest to bed apparently in as comfortable a condition as could have been desired. But the adventure of the night prevented the wine from taking its natural effect, and do what he would our grazier could not compose himself to sleep, and lay tossing to and fro on his couch in a state of nervous excitement that seemed to have strung all his senses to an unusual degree of tension. He heard strange noises in the house and the sound of stealthy footsteps under the window. At last he could bear it no longer, and, rising from his uneasy bed, approached the casement and cautiously opening the shutters beheld a strange sight in the yard beneath. The moon shone clear and bright, and the grazier distinctly saw four men busily engaged in digging a pit. They were the *compare* and his three sons, whose general appearance bore a suspicious resemblance to that of the three masked strangers already mentioned. With his heart in his mouth, but summoning up all his courage, the grazier noiselessly lifted the hasp, opened the window a few inches, and soon heard enough to convince him that his life was in imminent peril. The father was to mount the stairs, dispatch the sleeper in his bed, and then fling the body down into the yard. The young men were to do the rest. The grazier, looking hastily about him for some means of defence, lighted upon an old spade, lying in a corner of the room, seized it, and placed himself in ambush behind the door. You may imagine what followed; the *compare*, when all was ready, crept upstairs, gently opened the door, and with knife in mouth introduced his head and shoulders through the narrow opening. Down with terrific force came the grazier's spade upon the rascal's skull, and there was no need to repeat the blow. The story then says that the intended victim, animated no doubt by a sentiment of poetic justice, dragged the body to the window, and let it fall into the yeard. A moment afterwards he was once more on the high road, on his way to the nearest police-station. When he returned with a party of Carabineers to the scene of his narrow escape he found the pit refilled, the earth carefully trodden down, and the three young men anxiously looking for their father. When they saw the grazier safe and sound in the company of the police they could not believe their eyes. But a greater astonishment was in store for them when the Carabincers, after plying the spade lustily for a few minutes, unearthed the body of their poor papa—the grazier's *compare*—whom in their hurry, being probably novices in the trade, they had toppled without scrutiny into the grave destined for their guest! The story, probably not without a substratum of truth, seems to possess certain artistic capabilities which induce me to recommend it to the attention of some of our popular pourtrayers of Peninsula life. With a little descriptive power, eked out by a plentiful seasoning of indifferent Italian to give a local character to the narrative, the incident might be worked up into a thrilling chapter in a three volume novel.—*Florence Correspondent of the Standard.*

SPANISH RECREATIONS.

Seville, April 23.

The annual festival of Seville is now over, not to recommence till the Holy Week of next year. For the last fortnight the charges at the hotels have been nearly doubled, and every day we have had two *tables d'hôte* at different hours. This morning there is a general decline. Our *table d'hôte* is at a medium hour (5-30); the bill is ruled by the ordinary tariff, and you find yourself considered, not as an intruder, but as a welcome guest.

The festival may be conveniently divided into two acts, one sacred, the other profane. The former commences on Holy Wednesday, when the Gospel narrative of the Passion is read in the Cathedral, with a pyrotechnic illustration and the first religious procession. The process is continued through Maunday Thursday and Good Friday, that of the Friday being most important. On Saturday the narrative of the Passion, read in the Cathedral, is accompanied not only by fireworks, but by cannon. Here ends the religious act.

The profane act commences with the bullfight on Easter Day, which is repeated on the following Tuesday. On Easter Monday begins the Seville Fair, which lasts three days, and on the following Thursday and Friday come the horse races, these being the result of an Anglomania wherewith the good bullfighting Spaniards have been infected, much against their will by the officers of Gibraltar.

The Seville Fair is an institution altogether unique. Its commercial object is the sale of horses and cattle; but its social use is its great peculiarity. A whole street of stalls is rented for the three days by the most opulent families of the town (nobility not excluded), who send their furniture to their temporary residences and there live from 6 o'clock in the morning to a late hour at night, receiving and paying visits. Larger booths, belonging to the clubs of Seville, are appropriated to balls of the most respectable kind, only accessible by means of personal introduction. Besides the fashionable quarter, there is an inferior street of stalls hired by those who do not belong to the "Upper Ten."

Also, there are stalls for the sale of cheap delicacies and gimcracks, but the national luxury at the Seville Fair is a sort of pancake, in the form of a ring, made exclusively by gipsies, and called a "*bonuelo*." When I was a lad, and St. Bartlemy marked a day in the people's calendar, a man who entered Smithfield during the period dedicated to the saint, and did not buy his bag of "gingerbread nuts," was a person to be shunned. So is it with the "*bonuelo*" at the Seville Fair. You are bound in honour to eat it, and you must eat it fresh. The gipsy who rules the stall keeps no stock on hand, save in the form of a colossal dish, wherein is contained the raw material of which the delicacy is made. You order a pound or half-a-pound, the preparation begins, and when it is completed a huge dish is presented by a female gipsy, who, as Mr. T. Carlyle said of Dante, is the mournfulest figure you ever saw in your life.

Strange creatures, these gipsies of Andalusia. I need not tell my readers that they hold a sort of semi-social position, and form an important part of the population, the women being always distinguished by their long hair tied into a knot at the back of the head. Some of them may be also marked for their singularly handsome faces, although their style of beauty is rather repulsive than attractive. The servant (or mistress) of the booth, who brought my dish of *bonuelos* was undoubtedly handsome, but about as inviting as Clytemnestra.

Of all the dismal things to be seen in Andalusia give me the horse-race. Were it not that an inkling of patriotism prompted me to record that my countrymen had the best of the fight, I could pass it over entirely. The course, on the bank of the Guadalquiver, is in a most picturesque position, and as a course is unexceptionable, but the want of those appendages that contribute so essentially to the enjoyment of the Derby produces a feeling of desolation. No one brings his well-stored hamper; there is nothing to eat, nothing to drink, but there is a sun that blazes exceedingly.

Let me correct myself; there is one caterer for refreshment, who is always present everywhere, at the bull-fight, at the fair, at the horse-race. This is the vendor of "*agua y panales*," who is constantly visible, lustily advertising his cheap commodity with his lungs. The water (*agua*) he carries on his shoulder in a vessel that might have been borne by Rebecca, and from his hand depends a glass case, containing the "*panales*,"—a ghost of a "*meringue*," which converts the pure element into "*eau sucre*." But the pure element is warm, and not refreshing.

The melancholy feature of the Spanish horse-race is the utter apathy of the spectators as to the proceedings on the course. The *elite* of Seville society attends and yawns. The ladies are superbly dressed, and sit in their bad places in the grand stand with a resignation that would do credit to St. Lawrence, inasmuch as they, like him, are visibly broiled; but they care little about the contest. A vague patriotism inspires a desire that the Spaniard may beat the Englishman, but as for details, they vanish into a blank, like the central part of a map of Africa.

An army composed of officers without soldiers is a proverbially weak exhibition. Just such an exhibition is presented by the spectators of this Seville horse-race. They form an aristocratic crowd, with which the populace has no sympathy whatever. The Briton, who hates "roughs" in his own land, longs to behold a specimen of the genus in this gathering. Imagine the gallery of Drury-lane Theatre closed on Boxing-day and imagine the feelings of Mr. F. B. Chatterton on the occasion. The gentlefolks of Spain go to the races thinking that, in the language of Mr. Sothern, it is the "right thing for a fellar to do," but their enjoyment is small. The populace dislike and avoid them. They love and, to a certain measure, understand their bullfights, but the comparative speed of horses fails to interest them. And, after all, when the excitement of the "Corrida de Toros" is placed with that of the horse-race—but no, the vision of the society against cruelty rises before me, and I pull up short.—*The Times.*

Yellow the Brightest Colour.—Experiments made to ascertain what colours are most quickly and easily perceived by the eye seem to show that bright yellow is the colour most easily distinguished, and is therefore suggested for railway signals.—*Photographic News.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1542	Arigoha, Llewellyn (put into Rio.)	Dec. 9
1283	Assaye, McRitchie	Dec. 29
1363	Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec. 30
1550	Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Jan. 25
876	Copenhagen, Cowie	Feb. 1
1022	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts	Feb. 5
1689	Cavalier, Simpson	Feb. 16
1135	Royal Family	Feb. 28
1151	Romania, Thomas	Mar. 8
1288	Peruvian Congress, Stockton	Mar. 19
963	Houri	Mar. 24
684	Derigo, Staples	Apr. 1
980	Maria, Hay	Apr. 6
	FROM LONDON.	
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1302	British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 3
594	Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 16
1262	British Statesman, Tullock	Feb. 28
947	Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co.	Feb. 28
1066	Medea, Bennett	Mar. 1
721	Pembrokeshire, Williamson	Mar. 15
814	Flora, Dixon	Mar. 22
1220	Squando, Driver	Mar. 22
941	Robin Hood, Winsborrow	Apr. 7
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1809	Brazilian (s), Green—W. Cooper	Apr. 10
1066	Petersburg (s), Hansen	Apr. 16
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1169	Ada (s), Anderson	Mar. 26
1137	Stowell (s),	Mar. 31
	FROM CARDIFF VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
513	Lady Clive (s.) (at Suez, 26th March)	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
851	Oithana	Mar. 15
690	Mountain Laurel	Mar. 21
1243	Mary Stenhouse,	Mar. 28
1931	Accrington	Apr. 2
1533	Stockbridge	Apr. 2
1636	Melbourne	Apr. 2
1278	Janet Cowan	Apr. 4
939	St. Bernard	Apr. 13
1304	Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.	Apr. 16
	Alice (s),	Apr. 19
460	Mary Mildred, Fine	Apr. 22
	FROM CLYDE.	
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec. 17
713	Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 17)	Jan. 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 15
1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Mar. 18
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
	Landsborough	Dec. 1
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Golden Dream	July 11
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 9
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flôra	Dec. 20
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
387	Michael, Chevalier	Mar. 30
	FROM RANGOON.	
594	Chalmers, Helps	Mar. 23
853	G. F. O. Heyn	Mar. 31
	FROM AKYAB.	
633	Cornelia Adolphine	Apr. 15
	FROM COCONADA.	
694	Castle Avon, Sheild	Apr. 20

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000.

INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway [illegible]ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter MILagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824

Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorized to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts—
On London at 6 months' sight..........1/11 1/8 per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ...1/11 do.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1/10 15/16 do.
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ...1/10 13/16 do.
,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ...1/10 3/4 do.
On demand..........1/10 11/16 do.
,, Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers ....} 1/10 5/8 do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Re.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,
On demand.......... at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months.......... 5 per cent.
6 do. .... 4 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, a weight carrying ARAB HORSE. Apply at 2, Apollo Street.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc,
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:—

Just Landed.

2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shaft.
1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.

The properties of Gentlemen.

1 second hand hansom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

2 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses; with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
23rd May 1870.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females; but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 26.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half, Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FRESH KENT FILBERTS,
Imported Overland,
in bottles, at
Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-4.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STEVEN'S CELEBRATED
BREAD MAKING MACHINES,
FOR HOME USE,

Are very simple and portable, and specially adapted for the use of Residents in the Mofussil or Travellers in the districts.

Price (reduced to) Net..........Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SHIKARRING EXPEDITIONS.

SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING
COOKING APPARATUS,

Comprising Grate, Kettle, Spirit Pan, and Frying Pan, complete in a locked case 12 inches square.

Cash Rs. 22-8. Credit Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF PAGOO TIMBERS.

On Monday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Tank Bunder, by order of Thucker Mathooradass Lowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ruttonjee Dorabjee and Co—

About 105 tons pagoo timbers ex Abergeldie
About 15 tons pagoo timber ex Munsoory

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Fort, Meadow Street, No. 25

SALE of valuable landed property at New Town, Grant Road near the Two Tanks, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. James Connelly, deceased.

To-morrow Saturday, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, cook-room, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,103, 3,104, 3,114, and 3,137 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon district under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixteen and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road called the Coomarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomed Ally Adumjee, the ground floor whereof was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Rev. C. Gilder, and the upper floor whereof was formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. Carpenter, but is now vacant.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

FOR SALE, an English - built light WAGONETTE, for a pair or single horse, removable canopy, with thick oil cloth cover for Monsoon use.

Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, 27th May 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF NUR LUVUNG.

This day Friday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned in the Town Custom House—
163 packages nur luvung more or less damaged, landed ex Gunja Dowlut Pursad from Zanzibar.
39 packages nur luvung more or less damaged, landed ex Gunja Padaruth from Jungbar
85 packages ditto ditto ex ditto from ditto

SALE OF COAL PITCH.

This day Friday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Carnac Bunder—
100 casks coal pitch

SALE OF Timber in the workshop of Mr. Mahomed Ally at Byculla, (opposite the Jewish Synagogue.)

To close Partner's account.

On Saturday, the 4th June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, planks, sleepers and other timber suited for building purposes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.

WANTED.—A second-hand light serviceable brougham for one horse.

Bombay, 27th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

GENUINE SALE

AUCTION SALE of very costly and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first rate Thurston's full sized slate billiard table, an excellent mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., gas chandeliers, handsome velvet pile carpets, &c. at Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, This day Friday the 27th instant, and the day following at 1 P. M., at the above named place, the whole of the very elegant and valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. the property of W. A. Hurst, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome blue and [illegible] gold flowered large dinner set, one green and gold flowered dessert set, tea and breakfast sets, hotwater and vegetable dishes, plated cruet frames, pickle, egg and liquor stands, a beautiful epergne, a box of plated ribbed pattern spoons and forks, for 12 persons, tea trays, salvers, an elegant tea set, plated ice pitcher, mother o'pearl handles, dessert knives for 12 persons, fish knives and forks, bread and cake baskets, candlesticks, best ivory handled cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table with circular ends, an American telescopic dining table, sideboard, presses, carpets, carved papered screens, a first-rate Thurston's full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., mahogany oval table, console and wall tables with marble slabs, mahogany chiffoniers, rich ornaments, marble vases and figures, two marble pedestals surmounted by bronze figures representing the fisherman and the huntress, rich velvet pile medallium carpets with borders, twelve and three light gas chandeliers, mahogany conversation and half-backed couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, mahogany dining-room chairs, double and three light wall gas lamps, rosewood bankstands, card table, a splendid mahogany grand sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., (a full-toned instrument,) a rosewood 10 stops Alexander harmonium, engravings and chromolithograph in gilt and other frames, a very elaborately carved blackwood centre ottoman lined with green Venetian cloth and springs, a neat writing table with drawers and Chubb's lock, carved whatnot, an handsome regulator marble one year time-piece by Hearson Coulson and Company, a fine slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, and stands, complete by Stevens, iron rocking and folding chairs, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson with fittings, a large telescope on stand with box, musical boxes, microscopes, Japanned boxes, carved pier and side tables, carved 4 posts bedstead with spring and mattrasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, horned hat-stand, cleopatra and sofa couches, patent water closets, shower baths, a large refrigerator, copper utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 2 p.m., on the first day of sale.

An English built miniature brougham, by Hollman.
One palanquin shaped office shigram, adapted for one or pair.
A light English built dog cart; a pair of grey Arab horses, fast trotters, going in single or double harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. Side and hunting saddles and bridles, a set of double harness, an English chaff cutter, gram crusher, stable gear, a few pots of plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of shop-goods and miscellaneous articles, &c., at a shop No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in the shop No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, a large stock of shop-goods and miscellaneous articles, &c., belonging to Mr. Allarucka Ebrahim, removing the establishment, and desiring to clear off the old stock: the same comprising cut liqueur, champagne and other glasses, tumblers, wine coolers, goblets, decanters, fruit dishes, sugar pots, porcelainware, plated candlesticks, tea pots, ice jugs, plated spoons and forks, carpet and money bags, paper collars, rosewood dressing cases, musical boxes, tin cash boxes with Chubb's locks of large and small sizes, ink tands, boots and shoes, opera glasses, tiffin baskets, telescope, carved round and dressing tables, chairs, child's cot, book stands, writing table, boot and towel horses, washing stands and tables, teapoys, iron bedstead, spare coir beds and many other things, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy, (opposite the Mahalaxmee Temple.)

On Wednesday, the 1st June next, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture &c., the property of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, (proceeding to Europe.)

The full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat household furniture, &c., at No. 2 and 3, Bellassis Road (next to Messrs. Bolton and Co.)

On Thursday, the 2nd June next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat household furniture, glass, porcelain and platedware, &c., the property of James Flynn, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of circular tables with and without marble slabs, conversation, half-backed, and reclining couches, teapoys, pier tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, glass door book cases, a mahogany German square pianoforte, hanging and lamps, screens, arms and easy chairs, camp dining tables, carpets, four-posts bedstead, camp cots, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

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